PART FIRST

Geneological Record

OF

The Owens Family

WITH SKETCHES OF

The Byrnes Kindred

BY

EDWARD W. OWENS

"WAR TIME EDITOR OF THE WAGNER POST"

3435 NEBRASKA STREET SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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Know your ancestors; cherish their virtues; follow their good example.—The Author.

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PREFACE TO OUR FAMILY RECORDS

In the preparation of this volume it is not the design of the author to claim superior family merit over many other good, respectable families who have left no written records.

This work is simply for the purpose of handing down, for the benefit of future generations, the lives of those who were worthy examples because of their many virtues and exemplary deeds.

It has been well said, "No one lives unto himself and no one dies unto himself."

The influence that we exert lives on indefinitely and will be transmitted, for good or evil, to future generations.

As the example of the wise and good has ever had a potent influence in moulding human character.

How necessary, then, that we should record the lives of those who have gone before, and who were progressive lights in the moral, educational and religious world.

To this end, it becomes our duty to spend some time, labor and money in this noble and enduring work, for the cause of God and mankind.

That our posterity may know their ancestors ,enjoy the pleasure of that knowledge, and be constrained to follow the example of those "who, through faith and patience, inherit the promise."

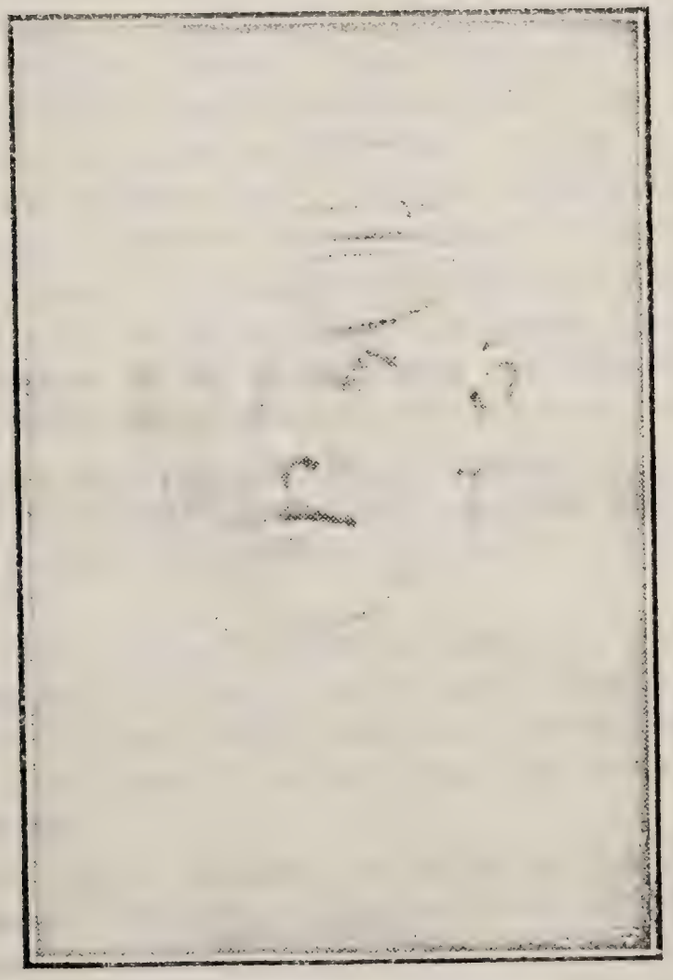
While not many of our kindred have thus far achieved fame in high official positions, yet quite a large per cent have won distinction in educational progress, Christian example, and in the service of their country.

To the end that the records of such lives may be preserved and cherished, and the cause of God advanced thereby, I am impressed with the sacred duty of preserving the actual facts, that they may serve as an inspiration and a light for future generations.

The author having selected all of the cuts, unsolicited, that appear in this genealogy, he assumes all the responsibility and feels that there should be no jealousy on the part of any of the relatives.

Yours truly forever,

E. W. OWENS.



CAPTAIN ALVA E. STEADMAN,

Presiding Judge of the U. S. Court, Honolulu, Hawaii.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE OWENS FAMILY

The Bible everywhere conveys the idea that goodness is the true test by which we should be judged, and according to this standard, William Owens was worthy of having his name and deeds handed down to future generations.

The subject of our sketch, William Owens, was born near Tillaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, of Welsh, Scotch and Irish ancestry, his birth being in December, 1807. His father, Edward Owens, was a mechanic of ability and worked in wood, making various kinds of farm and household implements, as well as doing ordinary carpenter work to support a large family.

He was born in Ireland about the year 1782, and resided about forty miles south of Dublin and three miles from the village of Tillaheny in Wicklow County. In 1806 he was married to Miss Winifred Neal, who was of a literary family.

Tradition says her brothers were great lovers of literature and spent much time in reading; also that she was an ambitious little woman, and died at the age of 42, of a fever caused by childbirth.

This noble wife and mother no doubt had a potent influence in moulding the character of her family. The father of our subject, Edward Owens, was a quiet, unassuming man who never left his native country, Ireland, but died there in 1862, aged about 80 years.

William Owens assisted his father at the carpenter trade until he reached the age of 18 years, when his parents, who had a large family, found a congenial home for him in the family of the Rev. Moore, an Episcopal clergyman, of Carnew, Wicklow County.

Although small in stature, he had a large brain and well formed head, was well proportioned physically and always enjoyed good health.

He was moderate and careful about his diet and conservative and fair in all things. His reasoning faculties were well developed; he always preferred to be on the side of mercy rather than to run the risk of condemning the innocent. Nevertheless, he was a firm believer in the impartial execution of the laws and

deeply regretted the lack of authority to enforce the laws in the United States, all the way up, from the family to the national government.

The parents of our subject, Edward and Winifred Neal Owens, had eight children, who grew to maturity and who bore the following names: William, Jane, Edward, James, Matthew, Ellen, Ann, and Joseph.

Their sons, Edward, Joseph, James, and Matthew, and their daughters, Jane and Ellen, settled near Douglas, Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada, about the year 1846 or 1847; while his daughter, Mrs. Ann Thompson, with her husband settled at Maspeth, Queens County, Long Island, New York, and the subject of our sketch, William Owens, landed at Oshawa, Ontario, in May, 1850.

They resided there and at Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, until the fall of 1853, when he came with his family to Green County, Wisconsin, and settled in the township of York on government land.

Before his marriage he was foreman for the Rev. Moore, an Episcopalian clergyman at Carnew, Wicklow County, for the period of seventeen years, and later held the responsible position of steward, assisted by his sister, Jane McQuitty, for Lord Fitzwilliam, of Dublin, who entrusted him with the oversight and payment of his employees.

For many years our subject was under the best of influences, having access to such books of a religious nature as his pious and inquiring mind craved for.

While a boy he enjoyed but little educational advantages except what his parents had taught him and what he learned in the Sunday school; but this proved to be sufficient, for being of a very studious nature, he made good progress in his studies.

Although practically self educated, he gained as thorough a knowledge of the English language as many who took a normal course; and the advantages for information that he enjoyed while in the employ of Rev. Moore made a lasting impression for good.

He became an exemplary Christian and always lived up to his profession; was an example for others to follow, and a Bible student of rare accomplishment.

While he was attending Sabbath School at Carnew, it was customary for the school to invite a disinterested minister every

Autumn to come and examine the members of the classes, ascertain their proficiency and give them their standing in the knowledge of the scriptures.

The subject of our sketch was in the highest class of the school for several years, and during all those years there was never more than one scholar at any time who stood higher at the examinations.

At the age of 35, having saved a small fortune from the proceeds of his yearly salary, he decided to establish a home and was united in marriage to Miss Jane Byrnes, the eldest child of James Byrnes and Jane (Welch) Byrnes, who kept a country feed store and also operated a small farm in connection with it.

Mr. Byrnes was a very successful business man, but died June 18, 1841, aged 42 years, of bronchial trouble; he left a small fortune for his widow and children, who emigrated to Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1850.

Here they remained until November, 1851, when they came to the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, except Edward Byrnes, who settled in the town of New Glarus in 1850. James Byrnes, Senior, was born and raised a Catholic, but his sturdy, independent nature caused him to break away from that faith and become an Episcopalian.

The sons of James Byrnes soon all became extensive farmers of the township of New York and ranked with the most wealthy citizens.

The names of the Byrnes family who all came to Green County, Wisconsin, were: Jane, Edward, James, Richard, Eliza, and William. They all married and left children.

Our subject, William Owens, after his marriage, engaged in the grocery business, but because of liberal credits and poor collections, he sold out and engaged in dairy farming and gardening.

Rent being very high, he found it difficult to thus support his family, and resolved to seek his fortune in the United States.

About April 15, 1850, he secured passage for himself and wife and three small children, as follows: Mary Ann, James, and Jane, the latter a girl aged about 2 years; and taking passage in a sailing vessel, they were six weeks on the ocean.

One night a great storm arose which rocked the ship so heavily they feared for a considerable time that all on board

would be lost, but fortunately the storm abated and the passengers were saved.

While at sea near the banks of Newfoundland our dear mother experienced a great sorrow in the loss of her little girl Jane by death from sea sickness, who was without delay sewn up in canvas and buried in the sea.

This sad affliction came to her the same day the author of this work was born, being May 22nd, 1850, and I have often heard her speak of it many years afterward, with the tears streaming down her cheeks and her tender heart crushed with the deepest sorrow.

Our subject remained with his family at Oshawa and Bowmanville on the lake shore in Ontario, Canada, for three and a half years, when he removed in the fall of 1853 to the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, as heretofore stated, the Byrnes family having settled there on government land two years previously.

On May 10th, 1854, William Owens entered government land in York Township for a home, one and one-half miles west of the farms of James and Richard Byrnes, having succeeded in borrowing the required sum of money to pay for the land, of a kind old gentleman by the name of Lemuel Chase, who resided in the neighborhood, he then started on foot for the government land office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, which was about thirty miles distant.

On the 10th day of May, 1854, he declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States and renounced all allegiance to Queen Victoria, of whom he was a subject. And upon taking this oath he entered the land at the government price, which was $30.00 for each forty-acre tract.

While making this journey to Mineral Point, one of his boots hurt his foot so badly that he suffered much annoyance with the pain, and decided to cut a piece out of the boot, regardless of the damage to be sustained, which was an important consideration in those days.

Soon after returning home he built a log house in a sheltered place at the south side of the hill, near a pure cold spring of water, and which was nicely protected from the northwest wind.

Here our dear father and mother for eighteen years strug-

gled together to make a home and support and educate a large family.

They raised pigs and let them run at large to fatten on the oak nuts, and in this way obtained the money to pay off the loan that Mr. Chase had so generously made for the purpose of paying the government price for the land.

The kindness of this old gentleman he never forgot, for I have often heard him speak of it many years afterward in the most appreciative manner.

When our parents arrived in Wisconsin they had only $50.00 left, and with this amount they built and furnished their first house and bought a cow.

They then secured a couple of young colts to grow into a team and were soon on the road to success.

They had the good fortune of settling within about half a mile of two very kind neighbors who came there at the same time; they were brothers and were brotherly toward us always. Their names were A. O. Eidesmoe and M. O. Eidesmoe.

Father let his cattle run out to grass in summer and kept them principally on corn fodder and straw in winter; every calf was raised to maturity and in a few years they had quite a little herd of cattle, and the span of colts had grown into a fine serviceable team of horses.

Assisted by his eldest son, James, he cut down the scattering trees that were on the land, and after hauling them off, hired a piece of breaking done each year, with an ox team, consisting generally of five or six yoke of oxen, strung out two abreast and driven by a man with a very long whip, while another man held the plow handles.

In this way they broke about two acres per day among the stumps and received $3.50 per acre.

The writer was just large enough to carry water to the breakers, and they called him the little water man. It was generally very hot at that season of the year; they sweat profusely and drank much water, for pulling out the large heavy plow to get around the stumps was extremely hard work, and no wonder their shirts were often as wet as if they had been soaked in water.

About the year 1861 my father's brother, Edward Owens, of Douglas, Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada, was killed almost instantly at a house raising bee for a sister. Edward Owens was father's favorite brother and it was indeed a very

sad message for him.

The farm was cleared and broken up in a few years and principally sown to wheat, and during the war, from 1861 to 1865, wheat brought a very high price, and farming became profitable.

The cattle had greatly increased in number and value, and hogs reached a very high mark.

Soon a large frame addition was built onto the end of the old log house and before long the log part was torn down and a good frame building was erected in its place.

Our oldest brother, James, from 1863 worked for himself and the writer took his place in the field, digging stumps, taking care of the grain, corn, etc., while brother William, who was about three years younger, did the plowing and generally drove the reaper; and until 1863 we had no reaper, and brother James then cut the grain with a cradle, at the rate of about two acres per day.

When the reaper first came into use, it required two men to run it and four or five men to do the binding and one man to do the shocking. Thus it took at least seven men to cut, bind and shock about ten acres per day.

In the Spring of 1860 the taxpayers of our school district all turned out with their teams and dug and hauled the stone to build the schoolhouse. The building was erected one-half mile west of our place, and that Summer they hired Miss Elvira Smith to teach a two months' term of school.

The Writer was 10 years of age and up to that time had never attended school. Brother William and myself attended every other day while one of us herded the cattle.

During the seasons of 1863 and 1864 a great drouth prevailed and crops were almost a failure. We had about fifty acres of wheat each year and one of those years it yielded only eighty bushels in all, and the other year there were a hundred and fifteen bushels.

Although very industrious and economical, father was obliged to go in debt $500.00 to live through these crop failures; but his hope never failed him and his faith in Divine Providence was always strong, and the next year he embraced the opportunity of renting considerable land for the season of 1865 and sowed a large acreage to wheat.

There came plenty of rain and we were blessed with abundant crops of all kinds and high prices. The debt of $500.00 was all paid off and $600.00 laid up for future use, which was

soon applied as part payment on a nice farm of 140 acres one-half mile from Postville. The price of the farm was $3,300.00. Of this amount he assumed a mortgage of about $1,300.00 that was already against the place, and gave notes for the remainder, payable annually in installments.

Our uncle, James Byrnes, who was a wealthy farmer, was kind enough to endorse these notes, amounting in all to about $1,500.00. This occurred in 1866 or 1867, and we continued to cultivate both farms until the year 1871, when we became tired of farming two places so far apart.

My parents having an opportunity to sell the old farm of 160 acres to our uncle, Richard Byrnes, for $2,000.00, the offer was accepted and the place disposed of.

In the fall of 1871 we moved onto the new farm of 140 acres, consisting of one-half prairie land and the other half timber and openings used for pasture.

This farm was located about one-half mile northwest of the little village of Postville, which consisted of a store, blacksmith shop, two churches, a school house, a doctor's office and several private residences.

The farm had only a small log house on it, and this we occupied for about three years, when father, who had learned the carpenter trade of his father in Ireland, built a good frame dwelling which made a comfortable home for the family.

When our parents were nicely settled in their new home and the writer had reached the age of 22 years, he felt that his duty toward them was accomplished and resolved to take an additional course to fit him for a teacher.

This was accomplished by attending the district school during the winter of 1871 and 1872, and in the Summer of 1872 by attending a select school for teachers, kept in Postville and conducted by T. C. Richmond, a highly educated teacher, and who afterwards served as County Superintendent of Schools.

On August 30th, 1868, James Byrnes, an uncle of the writer, was killed by accident. He was hauling a load of live hogs to market, with a second wagon box turned upside down and placed on top of the first box to keep the hogs from getting out.

Everything went very well for twelve or fifteen miles, when the hogs began to raise up the top box with their noses. Fearing they would get out, he went to his horses' heads and took the bridle off of one horse, which was a 3-year-old colt, and

this he did in order to get the halter off, for the purpose of fastening down the top box.

As soon as the young horse found that his head was loose, he raised himself upon his hind feet in an effort to get away, but uncle, with one hand holding his foretop and the other hand on his nose, attempted to stop him. He was knocked down and his skull broken.

It was never known whether he was killed by the horses' feet or by the wagon wheel. This was a sorrowful occasion for the writer as well as mother and the whole family. The author had been with this uncle considerable and he seemed very dear.

His funeral is well remembered, and the remarks made by the Rev. Lawson, pastor of the M. E. Church, who said, "He was a man of few words but sterling deeds." A short time before his death he had donated $300.00 to build an M. E. Church in the village of Postville.

He was one of the principal supporters of that church and was one of the first, if not the first, to construct a large dwelling house and barn in that new country.

This residence was constructed at great expense and labor of hewed stones and located on Section 13. He had many friends, and his sudden death was greatly deplored by the whole community, for he was a leading citizen of the township.

On January 3rd, 1872, a terrible accident cast a gloom over our whole family. This was the death of a much beloved daughter and sister, Jane. Beautiful in appearance and a bright scholar, and of a kindly, sympathetic nature, she was admired by all, and had just reached the age of 16 years and 9 months.

She was the flower of the household, the star of the neighborhood, was a young lady of much promise and the best beloved sister of the writer, and with the exception of the loss of my life partner in 1914, this caused me the greatest sorrow of my life, her death being caused by the accidental discharge of a gun.

She had a wonderful memory and was a great lover of books; her school recitations were almost perfect. When she was a very little girl she was known to commit to memory a whole chapter of thirty-one verses in the Book of Matthew. This was while attending Sunday School, and she was able to recite the whole without a single error.

She was indeed the favorite of the whole family and the

main help of our mother in her declining years. Could sorrow ever be greater?

Our parents resided on the farm until 1875 and then purchased a home in Postville and removed there to reside permanently. They rented the farm to their son Richard for a sum just sufficient to comfortably support them in their retirement.

Father was then about 68 years of age and mother 55. They had labored hard all their lives and had a comfortable estate for their declining years. They enjoyed good health and got along nicely with what little work they had to do in their village home. Father chopped his own wood and attended his garden for exercise.

He loved reading on various subjects, but he was more especially fond of the Bible and constantly endeavored to adhere to its teaching, and mother sympathized with him in his devotions. He never failed to maintain his family worship through his whole life, at all seasons of the year, no matter how busy he might be. This practice he evidently learned from the Rev. Moore, in whose family he had his home for seventeen years.

Every morning after breakfast the whole family read a chapter as scholars do in school, and we all knelt down in sympathy, while father prayed aloud. Mother was evidently as willing to conform to the practice as he was; for his sincere Christian life had much effect upon her spiritual nature; her veneration was good, she had tender, sympathetic feelings and was the very soul of honesty in every transaction.

To say that she was a very good mother to her children would hardly do her justice, for her life was a sacrifice on the family altar. At all seasons of the year and under all circumstances, she was the guiding hand in the household, and I might say the mainstay of the family; for her industry and economy was to a very great extent the price of father's financial success on the farm.

She looked after the welfare of everything out of doors as well as in the house and nothing escaped her notice. It is well remembered how sorrowful she was when a cow died and how hard she tried to raise three sucking pigs that had lost their mother, but they all died inside of three weeks.

Her devotion to her family was hearty, sincere and unadorned, and her life was given in the care and service of us all; we never doubted her sincerity in all of those trying years of toil, privation and hardships.

Our success was her joy, our failure was her sorrow; but how little we thought of her cares and responsibilities, when we were young and she was bearing the burden of that large family.

Would to God that children could appreciate the sacrifices of their mothers and love them as they should.

Our parents resided in their comfortable home at Postville, Wisconsin, from 1875 until the death of our dear father in January, 1889, fourteen years in all.

Their days were pleasantly spent, but those years to them were uneventful except so far as to lead true, Christian lives, devoted to the service of the Heavenly Master, in whom they had believed and Whom they had served from their youth.

We were so busy with our farm work from year to year and our minds so absorbed in the cares and responsibilities of life, always living in the hope of future success and prosperity, the years seemed to pass swiftly by, for the goal of our ambition always seemed to be just a little ways ahead, and we thought one more earnest struggle would put us in possession of the coveted prize.

But it was still like traveling toward the rainbow, it was always in view but never could be reached; it is true we were successful in a measure, for we could hardly fail, as we were ever willing to pay the price of success, for the hope of comforts in our declining years and for the good of our two children that we so dearly loved.

Our hopes and aspirations were centered on them and no burden seemed too great to bear for their sakes. Our daughter Ella desired only a practical English education together with instrumental music. We purchased an instrument for her and sent her to the University at Vermillion in 1893, where she took language and instrumental music for about two years, making good progress. Our son Arthur entered the University in 1895, taking four years of preparatory work and four years in the college course, and graduated in June, 1903, with the degree of A. B.; his greatest proficiency being in the branches of economics and sociology, which he studied with much interest and sucsuccess, and was considered the best of his class in these branches.

We will now return to the life of our devoted father, whose whole career was so full of earnest endeavor for good, morally, mentally, and spiritually. He was a firm believer in Divine

Providence, in the shaping of events, in the interest of those who trust in their Heavenly Master, and always lived "as seeing Him who is invisible."

Our subject was of a modest, unassuming nature and cared but little for the honors of the world. His chief concern was the conscientious performance of duty.

He had a profound knowledge of the scriptures and loved to converse on the subject of religion, but always adhered to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, of which he had been a consistent and faithful member from his youth; yet he was liberal and fair in his views toward other churches, and affiliated with other denominations whenever he could not attend the church of his choice.

There being no Episcopal Church nearer to him than eighteen miles, he attended the M. E. Church and the Free Will Baptist Church in Postville during the whole time of his residence there, together with the whole family. Whenever there happened to be revival meetings he would tell his religious experience, along with other professors of religion, in his modest, quiet and sincere way.

His exemplary character and unadorned piety was recognized by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that he did not have an enemy in the world.

As a husband he was kind, patient and sincere; as a father he was indulgent, loving and devoted. Though firm, he was merciful as to discipline; his word was law to the whole family, and they obeyed more from the spirit of love than from the feeling of fear, for we knew that he always had our welfare at heart. He was sorry in case he found it necessary to mete out punishment, and whenever he did so, it was calmly applied and without anger.

He was too literary in his nature to make what we call a good mixer among people in general, and was always inclined to discuss religious or profound subjects than to converse on common or every-day matters. This was probably the result of his association with the more learned and pious while employed in the home of Rev. Moore ,during those long series of years at Carnew.

There is no doubt that if he had qualified himself for the ministry in his youth and adopted that calling, his prayerful, conscientious and devoted nature would have made him a power

in the religious world; but he was content to be an humble instrument for good in his quiet and unassuming way and sought not preferment or the honors of the world.

The following beautiful lines very appropriately represent his earthly career:

"Full many a gem of purest rays serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Whenever a letter was received from him it would generally contain religious admonitions in a kindly way. He would call my attention to the great importance of living for God and the future life, and to never lose sight of our eternal home. Oh, what pleasure it would give me to have those much esteemed letters now for keepsakes and to quote from, but, alas ,they are lost and gone forever.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to reproduce extracts from the following letters written by the subject of our sketch to his eldest and youngest daughters, one of which letters was written six months before he passed away; the other was written eighteen months before his death; they both show his anxiety for their spiritual welfare; and the first shows how devoted he was to his religious duties, and his firm belief in the life to come:

"Postville, Wis., March 1st, 1887.

"My Dear Annie: For a long time I have been thinking of writing to you, but as Emma and Lena correspond, I hear everything that happens out there, so I neglect writing. We are all in the best of health here.

"There is a big snowstorm today and we have to keep indoors. I am very sorry your health is not good, but it is well that your two girls are able to help you, and that James is not troubled with the rheumatism now.

"Mother and I are pretty comfortable here. Richard (Owens) has got married to a daughter of Sam Lumbus, who lives in Hudson, Iowa. She was visiting her friends out here. Richard rents our farm; we get $225.00 a year. It is able to keep us pretty well.

"My health is good yet, though I was 80 last December.

But of course I cannot expect to remain so very long, but let that be as it will, I have a good hope that when I lay this body down, I shall have an interests in the blood that was shed on Calvary's Mount.

"Dear Annie, I hope you have made that your chief concern and object in passing through this troublesome world. Mother and Emma (Owens) and all send their best love to you, and James (Keen) and the girls. Love to Lena and Joe.

"Hoping this may find you all well, I remain as ever your affectionate father, W. OWENS."

"Postville, Wis., July 16th, 1888.

"My Dear Emma: I must write you a few lines; I ought to have written before, but as you have been gone but a short time, I thought you would not be anxious to hear from us. I understand Mary J. Byrnes wrote to you a few days ago, so she has told you all the news.

"We were very glad to find you all well and Louisa (Owens) getting strong. Mother and I are as well as usual; the weather has been very warm for some time. We have had a poor celebration on the Fourth; mother and I were there, William (Owens) drove us over in the buggy and we all came home to dinner.

"Dear Emma, it would give me great pleasure to know that you are trying to live a Christian life; there is nothing else of much value. Goodbye.

"Your affectionate father,

"W. OWENS."

In like manner as in the foregoing letters, he always sought to impress upon our minds the importance of eternal things, and I now thank God that the lessons he sought to teach us have taken root and remain to this day, and I can say that the older I become the more devoted I am to his teaching.

I have never forgotten his beautiful religious admonitions when I was a child and his daily adherance to his religious duty, and how much his pious and exemplary life aided us under all circumstances.

But father was now growing old and becoming quite feeble, and when informed of this fact I could hardly realize that it was true, for he had always been quite healthy and it seemed as though he should live several years longer. In the latter

part of January, 1889, I received a telegram from brother William which read as follows: "Father is dangerously sick; if you want to see him, come."

I was very much shocked at the unexpected news, for I had not anticipated this sad information; but leaving my ever devoted wife at home to take care of everything during my absence, I started for Beresford to take the train for the old home at Postville, Wis., to see my beloved father, who was at the point of death. On arrival at Beresford, it was said that I could not take the train for the east in the regular course, but would have to go around by Parker and Canton on Sunday, which I did, and arrived at Madison, Wis., on Monday morning, where I took the train to New Glarus, Wis., and arrived at New Glarus about 9 o'clock P. M.

It was indeed a wintery night and the snow was falling, but I was met at the train by my cousin, James Burns, who came with a sleigh to take me to my father's home. He informed me that father was very low, but that the doctor was trying to keep him alive until I should arrive from Dakota.

In about an hour we arrived at the home of my uncle, Richard Burns, who resided about two miles from my parents; they put the team in the stable and hitched up another team, and my uncle, Richard Burns, took me without delay to the parental home, where we quickly arrived.

I was soon ushered into the presence of my aged and sick father. I went to his bedside without delay, and bending down over his emaciated form, kissed him and said, "Oh, father, father." It was indeed a pathetic scene.

There was my beloved parent at the point of death; him with whom I had conversed so much on religious topics in my youth, and had enjoyed his religious teachings and loving inspiration for so many years. He said, "Did you know I was sick?" and I answered, "Yes," and he then asked me, "How long ago was it since I heard of his sickness?" I told him the day the news came to me, and then he said, "I wish I could talk to you."

He then looked up very earnestly into my face and said, "Edward, you look very well after going through so many hardships," and then he added, "You are fat." I stood by his bedside ,but was so excited and sad because of his frail appearance and sickness that I could say but little.

My brothers, James and William, and myself were standing

near his bedside, at the same time, when he looked up at us and said, "How much you three boys look alike." Perhaps the reason for this remark was that he had not seen us together for so many years.

I continued to stay by his bedside for a time, but he did not seem able to talk; for he spoke no more until he looked up and said, "Edward, you better go to bed." I presume he thought I was very tired and sleepy, after traveling four hundred miles on the train ,and was greatly in need of rest. These words very clearly indicated his love and consideration for my welfare and happiness just as he had always shown.

We did not realize that his life was nearly gone and that he would fail so rapidly before morning. Brother James and myself then retired to sleep as he had suggested; it was then about 11 P. M. On waking we heard him coughing, but did not realize that it would be his last night on earth.

If I had realized that it would be his last, I would have watched by his bedside the whole night, tired and sleepy though I was; and I have often looked back with sorrow when I thought of this circumstance, that father was rapidly passing away, and I was not watching by his bedside the last few hours of his life.

Those who took care of him did not arouse us, and when we arose we found him much worse and unable to speak. He was suffering pain and wished to be turned to one side and then to the other side, which was done; but all was of no avail, for his strength was declining and he was evidently sinking very fast. He did not rally at any time and spoke no more until about one minute before his death, when he said, "Lamb of God," in a whisper. These were his last words on earth, for his spirit then took its flight to his Divine Master whom he had served so faithfully and well from his youth.

The circumstances of his death were the more peculiarly gloomy and sad because of the fact that mother was confined to her bed by sickness and was unable to attend the funeral.

The deceased was taken seriously ill on Tuesday, January 22nd, and from the first he failed to rally and lived only one week. His ailment had the symptoms of pneumonia, but the doctor termed it a stomach trouble, and gave it another name.

He was greatly mourned by his whole family, because of his kindly nature and exemplary character. Mother paid him a beautiful tribute just after his death by making the remark, "Your father was a good man," and brother William remarked,

about six months before his own death, "I think father was the best man that ever lived."

Here are the very best evidences of his character, for it came from those who knew him best; and I can say without fear of contradiction that his whole family had the same affection and high regard for him always, and would cheerfully pay the same beautiful tribute to his memory.

Thus passed away one of the most conscientious and devoted Christians among the early settlers of the township, aged 81 years and 1 month. He died in the triumphs of the Christian faith and in the consciousness of a life well spent. He resigned his soul without a doubt or fear into the hands of his Redeemer. His funeral was from the family residence in Postville on the afternoon of January 31st, 1889, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Lewis, the sermon being from the text, "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that while we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord. For we walk by faith not by sight. We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord." The hymns sung were, "Jesus Is Mine," "It Is Well with My Soul," "My Heavenly Home Is Bright and Fair." His children were present except Mary A. Keen, who arrived from Dakota a few hours after the funeral, and Richard and Joseph, who were also absent. The former at Hudson, Iowa, and the latter in Dakota.

He was interred in the Postville cemetery, which is located in Section 23 in the Township of York. The first persons buried in this cemetery were Joanna, wife of Hon. William C. Green, who died October 21st, 1846. The second person buried there was Mollie Peebles, who lived to the ripe old age of 91 years; and the third was Lucy Miller, who reached the age of 91 also.

Any sketch of the deceased would be in no wise complete if we did not enter into the great central motive power of his life—that power of Christian conviction and strong faith which from the very outset entirely controlled his action. His religion was his life; whether in prosperity or adversity, it overshadowed his pathway; whether cast down in sorrow and sore bereavement, or rejoicing in the success of his labors and receiving the praise of the world, his heart was still fixed steadfastly upon the great source from which all blessings come.

His high aim was to work for the Master, to advance His cause on earth a.nd be a true follower of the cross. His was the privilege to gain jewels for the Savior's Crown; his was the

golden opportunity to lay up treasures in Heaven, which were to be far beyond earthly gain. We now see how earnestly and devotedly he performed his religious' duties; how gladly he accepted them as from God, and how faithfully they were performed to the end of life; and it may well be said of him, "he had fought a good fight, he had finished his course, he had kept the Faith, and henceforth there was laid up for him a crown of righteousness."

Although the deceased was practically self educated, he was an excellent reader, a good composer and had a very thorough knowledge of the definition and use of words. He was very well posted on current topics—was a fluent conversationalist—and, above all, he possessed in a high degree those qualities of heart and mind which constitute a noble manhood. He was refined in his manners and in his conversation: he disdained vulgarity or disrespect in any form wherever practiced. He was generous, forgiving and kind and was the especial champion of sincerity and honesty in all things.

His home life was constant, pure, affectionate and devoted. He sought to make home the happiest place and did not seek enjoyment outside of the family circle. He always sought to impress his family with the duties and importance of religion, and firmly believed in the motto, "Bring up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." He felt such duties incumbent upon him and always performed them with an eye singled to the Glory of God.

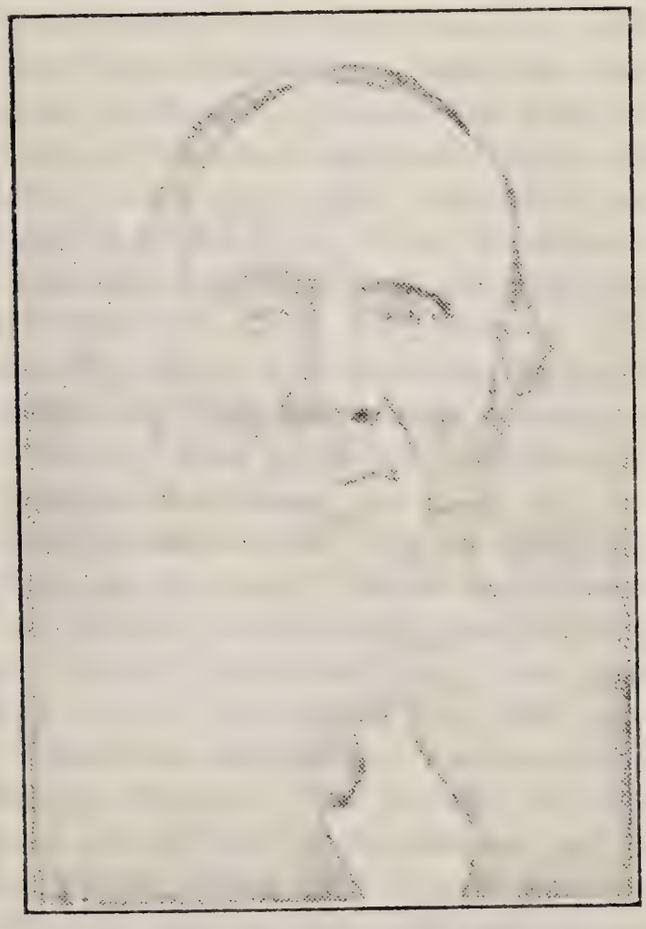
"There is a world above
Where sorrow is unknown,
A joyful eternity of love
Found for the good alone,
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere."

As evidence of the confidence and responsibilty reposed in our subject, William Owens, in his youth, let it be known that he was appointed steward of the very large estate of Lord Fitz William, which was located on the outskirts of Dublin. He was assisted by his sister Jane, who before her marriage presided in the household, while he managed the outdoor business, and was entrusted with the responsibility of paying the servants.

Lord Fitz William was a son or grandson of a former governor of Ireland, who is mentioned in Irish history and whose

family possessed very large estates, as will be seen by reference to the old encyclopedias of England.

His service in this capacity was during the absence of Lord Fitz William in England, and he had the entire management of the estate during that time, but the length of the term of service, the author is unable to give.



WILLIAM OWENS, SENIOR
Postville, Green Co., Wis.

The author regrets that his mother left no photograph that would do her justice or be a credit to herself or to the genealogy.

JANE (BYRNES) OWENS

Jane (Byrnes) Owens was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, December 4th, 1820. She was the eldest child of James Byrnes, Sr., and Jane (Welsh) Byrnes of that place. Her educational advantages were very limited, being similar to the other members of the Byrnes family. In 1843 she was united in marriage to William Owens, who resided only one mile from her own home. In the Spring of 1850 she, with her husband and

family of three children, sailed for America, and resided at Oshawa and Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, for three years and a half, until the fall of 1853, when they removed to the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, and settled on government land, where she resided with her husband until his death in January, 1889. She still continued to reside there and occupied the village home for five years, until the summer of 1894, when she sold out, and wishing to be near her son Richard, she built a comfortable residence at Hudson, Iowa, and moved there. Her son Richard was then comfortably settled in that town. Here our dear mother continued to reside for four years, until her death August 4th, 1898, which resulted from a fall down cellar that she sustained about July 22nd just previous. She fell on the cement steps and the back of her head and several parts of her body were badly bruised, and she also received internal injuries, from which she could not recover. She was unconscious for about two days and then regained consciousness. The deceased lived ten days after she became conscious, but gradually failed to the end and died peacefully without fear and passed to her reward for a well spent life.

She was born December 4th, 1820, and died August 4th, 1898, at about 9 o'clock A. M., aged 77 years and 8 months. Her life was devoted to faithful service and kindly deeds never to be forgotten. Her funeral was from the United Brethren Church in Hudson, Iowa, at 2 P. M., August 4th, 1898, conducted by the Rev. Wm. P. Thompson, assisted by another minister, both being of the Baptist Church. The funeral was conducted from the above named church and by the pastors just named, for the reason that the pastor of her own church was absent.

The next day her remains were conveyed by rail to the cemetery at Postville, Wis., where they were interred beside those of her husband, William Owens, who passed away January 29th, 1889, aged 81 years and 1 month.

Dear mother, thou hast left us,
  Thy toil on earth is o'er;
While here thou hast bereft us,
  Thine is the joy forevermore.
Thy life spent for the morrow,
  Thy days so fraught with care;
Thou hast bid adieu to sorrow
  And gone to the Mansions fair.

OBITUARY OF MARY (OWENS) KEEN

Mary Ann (Owens) Keen was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, May 31st, 1844. She was the eldest child of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, who were natives of the same place. At the age of 6 years she removed with her parents to Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, and from there with her parents she came in the autumn of 1853 to the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, where she attended the common schools. October, 1869, she was united in marriage to James R. Keen, of Monroe, Wis., and there they remained until 1874, when she removed with her husband to Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, and continued to reside there until the Spring of 1881, being one of the early pioneers of that township. They then took up their residence on a farm a few miles south of Beresford, and three years later removed to Sully County, and from there to Campbell County, living on a farm near Mound City and later for several years in the village. In 1898 they bought a farm seven miles from what is now the city of Pollock and resided there for nineteen years, until her death in 1916.

To this union four sons and five daughters were born; one son and three daughters and fourteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren survive her. The deceased began to fail in health greatly about eight weeks before her death, being confined to her bed. At times she suffered much, but was always patient and ready to say, "Thy will be done." Everything possible was tried to bring about her recovery, and when that was found to be impossible, every effort was put forth to alleviate her suffering, but all to no avail. She passed peacefully away at 8:40 A. M., June 28th, 1916, this being on the first anniversary of the death of her brother William. The deceased was converted at the age of 18 years and joined the M. E. Church, and ever since lived a faithful Christian life. Of this she bore frequent testimony during her illness, being conscious nearly the whole time, even to the hour of her death. She said, "Jesus died on the cross for you and me and all the world"; that father was a good man and had gone to heaven and she would soon be there. After she had talked to her family on religion as long as her strength would permit, she said, "You need not tarry longer at the altar." She called her husband and her children to her bedside, separately, and naming each one, she exhorted them to live faithful, Christian lives and to follow her. Dismissing them with the words, "Now go your way in peace, dear God-

fearing children of mine, and do your duty." Later she heard a daughter weeping and exclaimed, "You shouldn't cry for me."

The following extracts are from a letter written by our subject just after the death of the author's wife:

"You will ertainly feel sad and lonely, as you and your wife have lived together for so many years.

"We are all growing old and it will not be long until we shall meet our loved ones on the other shore. Oh, that we may be ready when the Lord shall call us home.

"I know too well how to sympathize with you; of course, I have not had to part with my companion as yet, but it almost broke my heart when my poor Mary and Wesley were taken from me; but God knows what is best for us and we must try to be reconciled to His will.

"I got nearly one hundred lovely birthday cards.

"Hoping to hear from you soon. Now I will say good night, and may God bless and keep you.

"As ever your loving sister,

"MARY A. KEEN."

In testimony of her sincere Christian character, it may well be said that the deceased taught her children how to pray and how to live, both by precept and example, and was always an inspiration and a true light to guide their feet in the path of duty.

Her name will live on and be handed down to future generations as a bright and shining example of how to live and how to die as a Christian, and would to God that we could all walk in her footsteps and let our lights shine always for good, as she did.

No bronze or marble shaft, no splendor of ancient or modern tombs, and no play of immortal genius can adorn the memory of such women. Their lives, their deeds, their influence, living or dead, and their pure aspirations are the monuments that will keep their names burning in the homes and the hearts of kindred, brethren and friends, while the flying moments are dimming with their dust, and rust the inscription upon the highest obelisk in the cemetery. While the silence of death wraps and chills us, yet memories sweet and precious come crowding in to point the way of life; for she is not dead but sleepeth, and

will come forth in glory on the resurrection morn to her eternal reward, for a life of faithful service.

"Blessed is the tie that binds us ever
To a loved one freed from earthly care;
That sacred cord no hand can sever
Which lifts our thoughts to a life so fair."

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JAMES R. KEEN

James R. Keen, son of John and Mary (Luck) Keen, was born July 22, 1846, at North Stukely, Buckinghamshire, England. His parents owned their home with a small acreage which they tilled, making a real home for the six sons and two daughters. However, the income from the few acres was not sufficient for the large family and it was necessary for the children at an early age to seek employment. The subject of our sketch was apprenticed to a plasterer and bricklayer while a mere boy and became very efficient at his chosen trade. This practice of child labor gave small chance for an education from books, but he had an exceptionally clear mind and good memory, and travel and life's experiences made up in large measure for his lack of book learning.

In April, 1868, he, with his brother John, came to America and settled near Monroe, Wisconsin, where their older brother, Joseph, had been living for some years.

He was united in marriage to Mary Ann Owens on October 25, 1869. To this union four sons and five daughters were born, and at the date of this sketch (January, 1929) there are living one son, three daughters, eighteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

In the spring of 1874 he, with his wife and children, came to Dakota Territory and filed on a homestead and timber claim in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County. In the spring of 1881 they moved onto a farm which they had purchased in Union County, and three years later again removed to Sully County, and five years later to Campbell County. For some years they lived on a farm southwest of Mound City, later in Mound City, and it was during these years that he acted as deputy sheriff of Campbell County. This was "frontier" in those days and he had varied thrilling experiences which it is his great pleasure to recount.

In the spring of 1898 they moved onto a farm seven miles

southwest of where the town of Pollock is now located. On this farm they lived very comfortably for nineteen years, but after the death of his life partner in 1916 bought a home in Pollock, where he still lives. His youngest daughter, Nettie, and her family making their home with him.

He is the cheerful, optimistic nature, generous to a fault, and these qualities, coupled with a strong, energetic body, helped mightily in overcoming the obstacles of pioneer life in Dakota. When grasshoppers or hail or drouth ruined the expected crop, it was his custom to walk from Lincoln County to Sioux City or LeMars and later to Canton or Beloit, and by plying his faithful "trade," so well learned as a boy, helped to eke out the family living.

Now (1929), aged 83 years, he is enjoying good health, with a clear mind and good memory. Faithful to his friends, loyal to his country and humble before his God.

OBITUARY OF MARY JANE (KEEN) STEADMAN

(From the Local Newspaper.)

Died at her home near Hurley, South Dakota, at 7 o'clock P. M., March 21st, 1901, Mrs. Mary Steadman, beloved wife of Robert A. Steadman, aged 30 years, 7 months and 24 days. Two weeks before her death she was in perfect health, but on March 10th she was attacked by that usually harmless disease, measles, which resulted in complications which baffled all medical skill.

During her last illness she was faithfully attended by Drs. Graves, Peerman and Stilworthy, ably assisted by nurse Devareaux, who did all that trained skill and a loving Christian heart could dictate.

Mary Jane Keen was born near Monroe, Wis., July 28th, 1870, and came to Lincoln County, S. D., with her parents in the spring of 1874.

On March 26th, 1886, she was united in marriage at her home in Onida, S. D., to Robert A. Steadman, and removed with her husband to their home in Cedar County, Nebraska, where they lived until the fall of 1889, and then moved to Turner County, South Dakota.

Five children were born to them, four girls and one boy, and all lived to feel the loss of a mother.

Besides these, a devoted husband, a father, a mother, three

sisters and two brothers, as well as many near relatives and friends, are left to mourn her loss.

As a daughter, sister, wife, mother and friend, she was always faithful, loving and true, and the influence of her noble life will long be felt by those who knew her best.

She was connected with no church, but was reared in a Christian home and from her early childhood recognized God as her father and always showed the Christ life in her deeds to her fellow men.

She left her friends with the spoken assurance that she died trusting in God, and the look of joy that came over her face as she passed from earth to heaven left no room to doubt that her Savior had called her to the mansions not prepared with hands, eternal in the heavens.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF FLORENCE E. (KEEN) STEADMAN

Florence Ella (Keen) Steadman was born August 9, 1872, near Monroe, Wisconsin, and came to Lincoln County, Dakota Territory, with her parents in the spring of 1874. On several occasions she has been out of the state for some months at a time, but has, since 1874, had her home continuously in South Dakota. At the age of 15 she was converted, baptized by immersion and united with the M. E. Church, of which she is still a member. She had her early education in the rural and village schools of the state, and at the age of 17 taught her first term of school in the then thriving village of La Grace (since abandoned for the county seat of Mound City and the railroad town of Pollock a few miles from its former site). From that time until 1896 was spent in teaching and office work, all in Campbell County, except one year teaching in a rural school near Hawarden in Sioux County, Iowa (1893-4).

In the summer of 1894 a fall from a horse she was riding caused a broken left arm, which prevented teaching the first part of the year, and for several months that fall and winter she did recording in the register of deeds office and taught in the Mound City school the last part of that year and all of the next year. The school at that time was in a very crowded condition, her enrollment at one time numbering 56. She also had many interesting pioneer experiences in the rural schools in that county in the early days. It might be interesting to note in passing that the salaries ranged from $24 to $40 per month.

The $40 received one year in Mound City being the highest salary ever paid a teacher in that county at that time.

During these teaching years she had filed on and made proof on a quarter section of land near Mound City, enjoying life in a claim shanty as an occasional rest and recreation. During those years she was also active in Sunday School and Epworth League work.

In her early life in the then new country, school advantages were far from the best and the longing for an education had not been satisfied. By hard study during spare hours and at teachers' institutes she had been enabled to secure first grade certificates both in Iowa and Dakota, but there had always been a looking forward to more education; so in 1896, when enough money had been saved to warrant the step, she entered the Dakota Wesleyan University at Mitchell, South Dakota, and after two years was graduated from the English normal course, which led to a state certificate. During her senior year at Wesleyan College she was president of her class, president of her literary society and vice president of the Y. W. C. A.

After graduation she taught three years in Turner County, one of which was in the Centerville school; also one year in Campbell County.

On July 16, 1902, she was united in marriage to Robert A. Steadman, of Turner County, South Dakota. To this union two children were born, Robert Foster Steadman and Vera May Steadman. The first seven years of married life were spent on the Steadman farm in Turner County and the following nine years on a farm purchased in Yankton County, two miles from Volin. After selling the last named farm they moved with their family into Volin for a few months, and in August, 1918, to Mitchell, but they now live at Hurley, South Dakota (1919).

In each of the communities where Mrs. Steadman has had her home, she has been active in church and community affairs, holding many important offices in church organizations and in the W. C. T. U., having been president of the last named organization both in Volin and Mitchell. She was also chairman of Junior Red Cross work in her community during the World War. And on the whole, she has made a record of which she may well be proud. Address, Hurley, South Dakota.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF R. A. STEADMAN

Robert Anthony Steadman, son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Carson) Steadman, was born at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, on May 25, 1865. At the age of 5 years he came with his parents to the Territory of Dakota and settled in Union County. This was in the spring of 1870, and thus he has the distinction of being one of the very early pioneers; but with this distinction came many hardships and privations. Our school system was then in embryo, schools were few and far between, terms were short and instructors of poor quality and hardly time for the children to attend the brief winter months; so the subject of this sketch found opportunity for only the rudiments of an education, but he had a keen mind and an intense longing for an education, so by intensive reading and the studying of human nature and human affairs, he early became a well informed man, especially along political lines.

His parents, like most of the early settlers, went through many hardships, drouth, grasshoppers, hail, prairie fires and the like. Being among the older children, it was up to him to help make their place in the new civilization.

In the spring of 1881 the family moved to Dixon County, Nebraska, where they made their home for several years. On March 26, 1886, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane Keen, of Onida, South Dakota. To this union were born five children, Florence, Ethel, Dilworth, Gertrude and Myrtle. The first three years of his married life was spent on a farm which he acquired in Cedar County, Nebraska, but in the year 1889 came with his family to Centerville, S. D., and in 1894 bought a half section farm near Hurley, S. D., which he still owns and on which he resided until the fall of 1909. On March 21, 1901, Mrs. Steadman passed away. During these years Mr. Steadman, with his family, had made a substantial place for themselves in the community. By means of extreme industry and thrift they had paid for their farm and were in comfortable circumstances.

They were always interested in good schools and civic improvements and were active in helping to promote them.

For many years Mr. Steadman was chairman of his township board, and for over twenty years was a member of the local school board.

In 1901 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and has since been an active member.

On July 16, 1902, he was united in marriage to Florence E. Keen, of Pollock, S. D. To this union two children, Robert and Vera, have been born.

In the fall of 1909 he rented out the Turner County farm and bought a farm in Yankton County, onto which he moved with his family and on which they resided for nine years. Then after a few months in the town of Volin moved to Mitchell, where they purchased a home and resided until 1929. Both in Volin and Mitchell Mr. Steadman has been active in church and community affairs and has been liberal in financial support of churches, schools and charities, being at present a trustee and steward of the local church.

Two years after coming to Mitchell the democratic party, with which he has always been affiliated, nominated him for the legislature, but Davison County having a strong republican majority and he being almost a stranger, he failed of election, but had the satisfaction of running considerably ahead of his ticket.

Two years later he accepted the nomination for county commissioner on the same ticket and was elected. This office furnished considerable employment and the incumbent was happy in being able to serve his fellow men in this capacity. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club of Mitchell. Mr. Steadman served as county commissioner for four years and made a fine record, having been chairman of the board for a considerable portion of that time. On the whole, he has thus far made a splendid record in every position he has occupied, and in every duty intrusted to his care.

BIOGRAPHY OF FRED W. KEEN AND FAMILY

Fred W. Keen was born in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, August 28th, 1876. He was a son of James R. and Mary A. (Owens) Keen and was educated in the common schools of those early pioneer days. He assisted his father on a farm, but was mail carrier from 1894 to 1897 in Campbell County on an eighteen-mile route from Mound City to the village of Campbell. In the summer of 1897 he homesteaded near Pollock and proved up five years later and has been farming and stock raising ever since that time.

December 20th, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace M. Seymour, of Emmons County, North Dakota, where she was residing with her parents until her marriage. The

following named children were born to this union: Verna Evelyn Keen, born November 17, 1906, and is now, 1922, in the first year of high school at Pollock, South Dakota; James Seymour Keen was born August 10th, 1910, and is now, 1922, in the sixth grade of school; Doris Viola Keen, born April 18th, 1913, and now, 1922, is in the fourth grade; Mildred Leone, born April 19th, 1918. She is a bright little girl and the joy of the household.

Grace Seymour Keen was born at Banderbilt, Campbell County, South Dakota, September 2, 1887, and was a daughter of Mr. Seymour and Emma Butler Seymour, the former born at Westmoreland, New York, April 25, 1847. They were united in marriage at Brooklyn, New York, and in 1883 moved to Campbell County, where they lived until the spring of 1892, when they moved to Emmons County, North Dakota, and there they resided until their death, the former May 12, 1895, and the latter June 13, 1911.

Our subject, Mrs. Keen, has four sisters and three brothers, of which she is the youngest. She has lived on a farm all her life up to the present time (1929), and attended country schools, where she finished the eighth grade. She has a good practical education and is well informed on subjects in general, and is of a very social, kindly nature.

Fred W. Keen is a very industrious man of a kindly disposition and excellent character, and is making a success of farming and stock raising even in hard times; which speaks very highly for himself and his estimable wife, and they both deserve praise for the interest they take in the education of their children.

BIOGRAPHY OF ANNA MAY (KEEN) JACKSON AND FAMILY

Anna May (Keen) Jackson was born at Onida, Sully County, South Dakota, October 7, 1884. She was a daughter of James R. Keen and Mary Ann Owens) Keen. At the age of 4 years she moved with her parents to Mound City, Campbell County, South Dakota, where she remained for eight years and attended the city schools at that place until the spring of 1896, when she removed with her parents to La Grace, Campbell County. There she finished her education and on December 25, 1900, was united in marriage to Thomas Jackson, formerly of Argyle Shire, Campbellton, Scotland. He was born in 1867, a son of George

and Anna Jackson, of that place, who were by occupation farmers.

Thomas Jackson came to America in 1889 and settled in Emmons County, North Dakota, where he resided for four or five years.

In 1894 he removed to La Grace, Campbell County, South Dakota, and purchased a farm of 320 acres and filed a homestead at the same time near by, and where he resided at the time of his marriage.

Five children were born to this worthy couple, on whom have been bestowed the following names: Cecil Robert Jackson, born April 20, 1902; Mary Lucile, born May 10, 1904; Melvin Kent, born November 23, 1908; Thomas Keen Jackson, born September 4, 1914; Jennette A. Jackson, born July 8, 1919.

In 1912 they removed to Pollock to educate their children and there remained for three years, and then removed to their farm, where their second daughter was born and where they continued to farm until 1915. In 1915 they sold out and purchased a farm of 400 acres in Emmons County, North Dakota, a few miles from Pollock, and retained the same address.

Cecil Robert finished the common school at the age of 14 In 1921 and 1922 he took up the study of mechanical engineering at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota. Mary Lucille finished the common school at the age of 13 and entered the Pollock High School, where she graduated in 1922. Melvin Kent is taking the eighth grade work in the common school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson own a fine farm of 400 acres and are in very prosperous circumstances. They are very exemplary people and have a fine family of children that they are educating for usefulness and honor through life.

Miss Lucille Jackson was married January 1st, 1925, to Hugh Gordon Putnum, a farmer who lived near her home, and on September 2nd, 1925, twin boys were born to them. They were premature and very delicate for a long time, and the doctor thought they would not live, but (1928) they are living. Their names are Neil Gordon and Norman Hugh. On October 27th, 1927, a baby girl was born, named Helen May.

Melvin Jackson is at Ellendale, North Dakota, taking a course in automobile work, blacksmithing, agriculture, English and farm arithmetic, and Jean, the youngest, is attending the public school.

On Sunday evening, July 10th, 1927, Thomas Keen Jackson, aged 12 years, started to a neighbor's on horseback accompanied by his brother and three neighbor boys. They were riding quite fast when his horse stepped into a hole and stumbled, throwing him off, and while so doing his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged for a considerable distance before he became loosened or freed. When his brother picked him up he knew he was gone for his skull was fractured. They called a doctor but he could do nothing for him. They buried him July 12th in the Pollock cemetery on the lot next to that on which his grandmother, Mary A. Keen, and his uncle, Wesley Keen, were buried more than ten years previous.

His mother writes as follows: "No one who has never lost a child out of their home can ever realize the anguish of such an accident as this." He was such a bright loving little fellow; he was loved by his teachers, playmates, and all who knew him. Many relatives and friends of the sorrowing family were present, and as they looked upon the placid face their hearts swelled in sympathy for the bereaved family.

"There is no death, the stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine in glory evermore."

Family address, Pollock, South Dakota.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JAMES WESLEY KEEN

James Wesley, son of James R. and Mary A. (Owens) Keen, was born on his parents' farm in Union County, South Dakota, on July 30, 1891. He moved with the family to Sully County and later to Campbell County. As a young boy he was strong and vigorous and exceptionally active in mind and body. In railroad work he seemed to have found his real calling—found great enjoyment in it and made rapid advancement. His early death was a severe blow to his aged parents. The following is the account of his death as printed in the Pollock Progress:

"This community was saddened last Saturday by the news of the death of James Wesley Keen, which occurred in St. Luke's hospital in Aberdeen, Saturday evening, August 22, 1908.

"James W. Keen was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs.

J. R. Keen, of this place. He had grown to manhood in this county and a bigger hearted, kinder boy never lived.

"When 21 years of age Wesley filed on a claim near Pollock and when he proved it up he went to railroading. His fellow workers say that he was a most capable railroad man, and his promotion in the work was rapid. At the time of death he was a conductor on the Milwaukee, with headquarters at Marmarth, N. D.

"Last winter he had a serious attack of diphtheria and had not fully recovered his strength when he went to work. In July when his sickness of typhoid came on he did not give up work until too late, and was so weakened when he arrived at the hospital that he succumbed to the illness.

"The funeral services were held in Pollock Monday afternoon, August 24, the Rev. Webster preaching the sermon, and the church was crowded with friends of the deceased. The interment was made in the Pollock cemetery.

"To the grief stricken mother and father, brother and sisters, the community extend their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement."

BIOGRAPHY OF NETTIE ELIZABETH (KEEN) THOMPSON

Nettie E. Keen, daughter of James R. and Mary (Owens) Keen, was born at Onida, Sully County, South Dakota, August 19th, 1886, and from there she removed with her parents, when a child, to Mound City, Campbell County, and in 1898 she went with her parents to a farm near the Missouri River, seven miles southwest of Pollock, South Dakota, where she was educated in the common schools of that new country, and June 20th, 1917, was united in marriage to John Robert Thompson, of Pollock, South Dakota, where they took up their residence and have continued to reside up to this writing (1929).

They have a very comfortable home in town, and Mrs. Thompson's father, James R. Keen, resides with them, the mother of Mrs. Thompson having passed away in 1916 near Pollock.

Our subject homesteaded 160 acres of land adjoining her father's place, and when her father sold out she sold her land with his and realized $2,500.00 in cash, which she has continued to loan, and has shown wisdom in all of her financial transactions.

She is a faithful and loving daughter, a devoted and ex-

emplary mother, a faithful and model wife, a sincere and trusted friend, that is held in the highest regard, and none know her but to love her.

They have two charming little daughters, Edith Ann, born April 15th, 1918, and Nina Keen Thompson, born May 29th, 1921.

This union has evidently proved to be a very happy one, for a more devoted and dutiful couple would be hard to find, and the author holds this niece in the highest and most affectionate regard—because of her charming manner, her kindly nature and many virtues which endear her to all.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ROBERT THOMPSON

John Robert Thompson was born at Manchester, Iowa, July 13th, 1872. When a child his parents removed to Elgin, Iowa, where they resided until our subject reached his 13th year.

He then moved with his parents to Castalia, Charles Mix County, South Dakota, where he lived until the spring of 1895, when he moved to Leader, Minnesota, an inland postoffice.

In August, 1911, our subject moved to Irene, South Dakota, and from there, in 1914, to Volin, South Dakota, and from there, in 1917, changed his home to Pollock, South Dakota.

He worked at farming for many years, until he took up his residence at Irene, when he and his brother went into the livery business and conducted it until our subject moved to Pollock, South Dakota, when he engaged in carpenter work and plastering until the present time.

The father of our subject, Perry Tucker Thompson, was born near Elgin, Illinois, May 30th, 1850, and his mother, Edith (Mackey) Thompson, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1853, and they were married at that place in the fall of 1871, and twelve children came to bless this union, our subject being the eldest.

Mrs. Thompson died at Davis, South Dakota, in February, 1916, but the father of our subject is still living at Spooner, Wisconsin.

The grandparents on his father's side, Robert Thompson and Harriet G. (Mackey) Thompson, were residents of Pennsylvania and Mr. Thompson was a tanner by trade.

Our subject was united in marriage to Miss Nettie E. Keen June 20th, 1917, at Pollock, South Dakota. He is sober, industrious and clean minded and has no enemies. He is in every respect a model husband and father.

Address Pollock, South Dakota.

FLORENCE (STEADMAN) PROSSER

Florence (Steadman) Prosser was born at Newcastle, Cedar County, Nebraska, December 4th, 1888, and moved from there with her parents to Centerville, South Dakota, at the age of 2 years, and from there she moved with her parents, Robert A. and Mary (Keen) Steadman, to a farm near Hurley, South Dakota. She there received a common school education, including ninth grade. When 16 years of age she attended the Dakota Wesleyan University at Mitchell, South Dakota, one year, taking a normal course, and taught a nine months' term of school near Parker, South Dakota, the next year.

On November 22, 1906, she was united in marriage to Kenneth Prosser and lived on a farm near Parker, South Dakota, for three years, and from there removed to Blunt, South Dakota, and from there to Campbell County, South Dakota, near Pollock, where her husband died November 12th, 1918. She then moved to Pollock, where she taught in the graded schools very successfully for three years, and in the Alcester High School one year, and is now (1929) teaching at Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

KENNETH PROSSER AND CHILDREN

Kenneth G. Prosser was born January 1, 1884, at Larrabee, Iowa, and received a common school education there, and moved to Hurley, South Dakota, at the age of 16 years, living on a large fruit farm. He took high school work in Hurley during this time and later a year of commercial work at Oberlin College, Ohio. They settled on a farm of 400 acres seven miles from Pollock, where he farmed successfully until his death and was quite prosperous and was known as a man of integrity and honor.

The following children were born to Mr. Prosser and Florence (Steadman) Prosser: Cecil Prosser, born at Parker, South Dakota, March 24th, 1907, and in 1922 was taking the eleventh grade work in the Alcester High School; Robert Prosser was born at Parker, South Dakota, November 4th, 1909, and was (1922) taking the ninth grade work in the Alcester High School.

Mrs. Prosser is an excellent teacher and she has two fine boys that she takes pride in educating for usefulness and honor.

ETHEL IRENE (STEADMAN) NELSON

Ethel Irene (Steadman) Nelson, second daughter of R. A.

and Mary (Keen) Steadman, was born near Centerville, South Dakota, January 11th, 1890, and at the age of 4 years moved with her parents to a farm near Hurley, South Dakota, and finished the Turner County public schools at the age of 13 years. She then took one year of normal training at the Wesleyan University at Mitchell, South Dakota. Our subject then taught two terms, one in McCook County and one in Turner County.

On September 1st, 1909, she was united in marriage to Andrew P. Nelson, of Viborg, South Dakota, and then settled on a farm in Turner County, where they remained for a year and a half, and then moved to Campbell County, South Dakota, and after three years they returned to Turner County, South Dakota. They then settled on a farm near Viborg, South Dakota, where they resided until 1928, when they moved to a farm near Wakonda, South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of three children, as follows: Rowena Marie Nelson, born June 20th, 1910; Florence Nelson, born May 29th, 1916, and Piero Nelson, born March 24th, 1919.

Family address (1929), Wakonda, South Dakota.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DILWORTH ERWIN STEADMAN

Dilworth E. Steadman is the son of Robert A. and Mary (Keen) Steadman. The following sketch, written by himself, gives a brief characteristic account of his life:

"I was born at Centerville, South Dakota, April 9, 1893. At the age of 1 year moved to a farm near Hurley, South Dakota. When about 6 years old I attended a country school about one-quarter of a mile from my home. When about 10 I started taking music lessons on an organ. After taking seven lessons had to give up music to devote more time to the building of a small threshing machine which after completion was driven with a foot power grindstone. Belts were made from a pair of lines that I took from a new set of driving harness that I later found out belonged to my father.

"When I was 16 my parents bought a farm two miles from Volin, South Dakota. I worked on the farm there and played with a gasoline engine that was bought with the farm, in my estimation at that time one of the most valuable assets in the deal.

"At the age of 19 I went to Sioux City, Iowa, and worked as helper for the Wyckoff-Cord Automobile Co. for about three

months; then in the winter of 1912 I went to Kansas City, Missouri, where I entered the Kansas City Automobile School. After completing my course there I was given a job with the school as driving instructor. Later I was advanced to the job of shop foreman. From there to instructor in the first study room, and later to the second room as instructor of ignition and other electric equipment used on automobiles."

"In 1915 I bought out a garage in Moberly, Missouri, a town of about 15,000.

"On May 8, 1917, I was married to Leora Williams, who was born December 3, 1892, in Moberly, Missouri. She was educated in the public schools of her native city. She also completed a post-graduate course in music in Kuhn's Conservatory in 1908, after which she taught two years in the same institution, and played piano or cornet in Kuhn's orchestra and band, respectively."

They remained in Moberly until March 1st, 1923, when they rented out their garage building there and moved to Higbee and opened up a new garage and there operated the same in 1923, and now (1929) are in business at Moberly again. Address 726½ Benson Street, Moberly, Mo.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GERTRUDE (STEADMAN) THOMPSON

Gertrude Elizabeth, fourth child of Robert A. and Mary (Keen) Steadman, was born April 20th, 1896, on her parents' farm in Turner County, South Dakota. On this farm she had her home until she was 13 years old, when she moved with her family to Yankton County.

When 3 years old she lost parts of the second and fourth fingers of her left hand in a corn sheller around which she was playing while a hired man operated it.

She attended the rural schools in Turner and Yankton Counties, and after completing the course they offered, attended Springfield Normal for two yeears. She then attended summer school at Yankton College, and securing a second grade teacher's certificate, began teaching school. She taught for two years in the rural schools of Lincoln County, South Dakota.

She was always a lover of music and in spite of the handicap of a maimed hand became quite proficient as a pianist.

On September 14th, 1916, she was united in marriage to Milton Perry Thompson, of Lennox, South Dakota. Mr. Thomp-

son was born at Motley, Minnesota. Milton is an excellent workman and a very genial fellow. His date of birth is June 3rd, 1884. A short time before their marriage he had bought a barber shop at Lake City, Iowa, and they located there. Four years later they moved to Mason City, where they had their home for a time.

To this union has been born one son, Lloyd Milton, born at Lake City, Iowa, June 20th, 1917.

Address (1929) 6009 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MYRTLE ESTHER (STEADMAN) SHEELEY

Myrtle Esther (Steadman) Sheeley, daughter of R. A. and Mary (Keen) Steadman, was born November 3, 1898, on a farm near Hurley, South Dakota, where she lived until 10 years of age, when she moved with her parents to Volin, South Dakota.

Myrtle finished her eighth grade in a rural school near her father's home. Then she completed the four years' high school course at Volin, South Dakota. In the summer of 1917 she took up normal work at Yankton, South Dakota, preparatory to taking up the profession of teaching. She taught in a rural school near Viborg during the years of 1917, '18 and '19. The summer of 1918 she spent visiting relatives and generally enjoying her vacation. However, the following summer was spent taking up additional normal work at Dakota Wesleyan at Mitchell, South Dakota. During the school years of 1919, '20 and '21 she taught near Chancellor. In February a program and basket social was held. The proceeds, which amounted to $109.75, was spent to help equip the school to be a standard rural school. About this time she received her first grade certificate, one of the requirements. The term of 1920-1921 was a ten months' school. She was the first in Turner County to put in a ten months' term.

On December 22, 1920, she married Glenn W. Sheeley, of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married at her parents' home at Mitchell, South Dakota. Their wedding tour was spent visiting at Moberly, Missouri, where her brother lives, and at Baltimore, where Mr. Sheeley's relatives live, and points of historical interest in the east. Among the principal places they visited was the battlefield at Gettysburg, also the national capitol building, congressional library and museums in Washington. In the course of a month they returned to Viborg, where Mr. Sheeley made preparations to begin farming and Myrtle finished her term of school.

Glenn W. Sheeley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheeley, was born at Dublin, Maryland, September 25, 1895, where he was educated in the public schools. At about the age of 17 years he came with his brother to Minnesota and shortly after to South Dakota. He stayed in the west most of the time, with occasional trips home, until he volunteered for service in the navy early in 1918, and remained in service until the armistice was signed. He first went to the Great Lakes, but in six weeks was sent east and placed on the convoy U. S. S. South Dakota. He made six trips overseas. Following the war he worked in the shipyards and steel mills in Baltimore until the summer of 1919, when he apparently felt the call of the west again.

After marriage the Sheeleys lived on a farm until the spring of 1924, when they moved to Viborg, South Dakota.

Mrs. Sheeley completed two more terms of school during that time.

In the summer of 1922 Glenn's two brothers autoed out to visit him and then he and wife and two friends returned to Baltimore with them for a short visit. It took six days for them to drive in the cars from Viborg to Baltimore.

To this union was born a son, Glenn Robert, on December 30, 1922, who died in infancy. The following March Mr. and Mrs. Sheeley adopted a little girl, Evelyn La Faye, born at Viborg, South Dakota, January 4, 1923.

Address (1929), 306 Cleveland Avenue, Dundalk, Maryland.

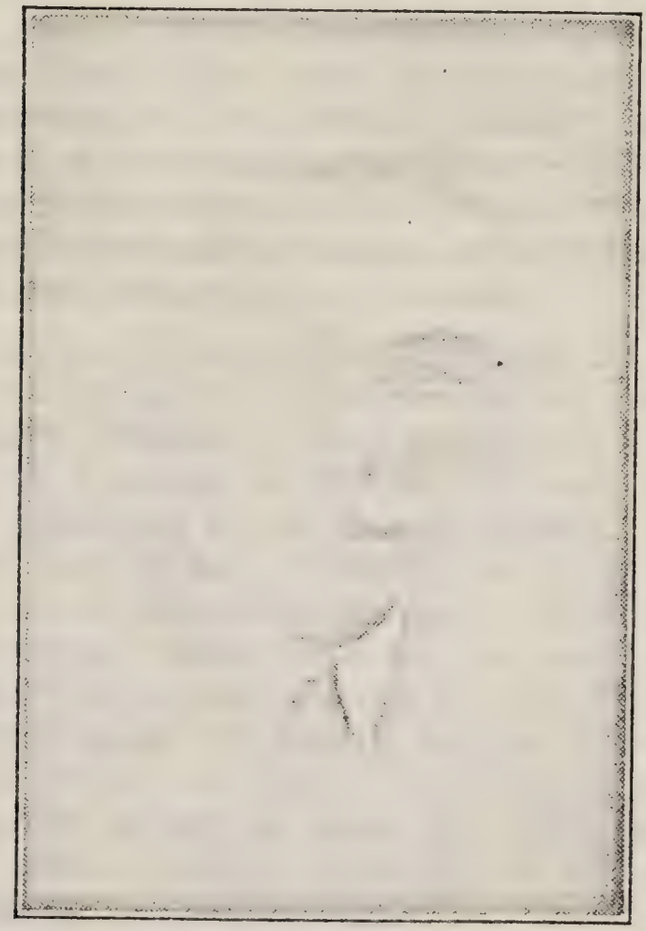
BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ROBERT F. STEADMAN

Robert Foster Steadman, son of Robert A. and Florence (Keen) Steadman, was born on his parents' farm near Hurley, Turner County, South Dakota, on May 31, 1904 (his grandfather Keen's 60th birthday).

He entered school the September following his 6th birthday, at Oakdale, a rural school in Yankton County, where his parents then resided. He completed the eighth grade, with high standings, at the age of 11 years.

When about 8 years of age he accepted Christ as his personal Savior and united with the M. .E Church, of which he has since been a faithful member.

In the fall of 1915 he entered the Volin High School, where he completed three years' work. In the fall of 1918 he took up his work in the Senior High School of Mitchell, having moved



ROBERT F. STEADMAN,
Assistant Professor Political Science, Syracuse, N. Y.

to that city with his parents during the previous summer. Throughout his high school work he always maintained excellent scholarship and was graduated in the spring of 1919.

The September following (at the age of 15) he entered Dakota Wesleyan University. During his four years there he was active in Y. M. C. A. work; also in forensics and athletics. During his junior year he won his letter in debate and became a member of the national society of Pi Kappa Delta. In June of the same year he took the Wesleyan Y. M. delegation by car to the conference at Lake Geneva. During his senior year he won special distinction in debate, and at a district meeting of the national Pi Kappa Delta held at Aberdeen won first in the men's extemporaneous speaking contest. He also won his letter in football, playing left guard on the Wesleyan team which won the conference championship that year. He was graduated with the Class of '23 and received the degree of B. S., also receiving

the Suma Cum Laude honor, graduating at the head of a class of fifty.

During these college years he held many offices and honorary positions in the various school organizations—was on the staff of the college paper for the years 1921-23. He also had a part in downtown activities such as Epworth League and S. S. work; his special pride being his S. S. class of boys, who esteemed him as something of a hero.

The summer following his graduation he went, at the request of the college, to fill some neglected pulpits in the west river country, Mitchell district giving him a local preacher's license. He preached at Nowlin, Ottumwa and Phillip, and helped in organizing several Sunday Schools, and here, too, his work with boys seemed outstanding in its character. He was urged to stay on the Nowlin-Ottumwa charge, but had signed a teacher's contract before accepting the work there, and is now (Jan., 1924) teaching mathematics and coaching debate and acting assistant coach of athletics in the Webster, S. D. High School. In 1924 he was given a raise of $200 for a second year in that school, making his salary for the year $1,900. In 1927 he began taking a college course for his master of science degree, which he received in 1928.

In 1925 he was married to Miss Calista Anne Lewis, of Long Beach, California, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arlington Lewis of that city. They have a fine baby boy, born in 1926, and named Lewis Tilden Steadman.

Robert F. Steadman has made a fine record at his age, for (1928) he is only just beginning his life work, is a hard worker, and we have every reason to believe that he will attain to a high degree of success and honor if his life is spared long enough to accomplish results.

During the summer of 1929 he was employed in research work for the Chicago University, and has just accepted the position of assistant professor of political science in the Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, an institution of 9,000 students—an important position for a man aged only 25.

They have two boys at this time (1929), and they and their mother have just enjoyed a two weeks' visit in the parental home at Mitchell, South Dakota. Their present address is 5704 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF VERA STEADMAN

Vera Mae Steadman, daughter of Robert A. and Florence (Keen) Steadman, was born on her parents' farm near Hurley, Turner County, South Dakota, on February 10, 1909. She entered school in April following her 6th birthday at Oakdale, a rural school in Yankton County, South Dakota, near which her parents resided at that time. She continued her work there until the spring of 1918, when she moved with her parents into the town of Volin, where she completed her fifth grade. In August, 1918, she moved to Mitchell, South Dakota, with her family and there completed the sixth grade the next year. In 1919 she entered Mitchell Junior High School, where she took the seventh, eighth and ninth grades and graduated in June, 1922.

She has always been a good student, never having failed in a subject and having uniformly good standings. She also has the distinction of never having been tardy at school. She is actively interested in both debate and athletics. Has also taken considerable work in piano and is a member of the High School Glee Club and M. .E Church Choir.

In her young childhood she was rather delicate physically, but seems to have outgrown this handicap and is developing into a healthy young womanhood. She very early gave her heart to Christ and is living the life of a devoted Christian, anxious to be of service to the Master. She has made a good record as a student and is now (1929) a graduate of Wesleyan University College, Mitchell, South Dakota. Address, Hurley, South Dakota.

JAMES OWENS

James Owens, son of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, was born September 15, 1845, at Tinahely, Wicklow County, Ireland; married August 6, 1876, to Nancy Minerva Terrill; died November 3, 1924.

Nancy Minerva Terrill, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Poppleton) Terrill, was born June 3, 1846. She died in 1907 and is buried by the side of her husband in Lawrence, Kansas.

James Owens came with his parents to Ontario, Canada, in 1850. The entire family came to Postville, Wisconsin, in 1853. Here James grew to manhood, suffering the trials and acquiring the strength of body and soul of a pioneer. After an experimental visit to Kansas in 1868 he settled in Iowa, breaking prairie with an ox team and living again a pioneer life.

At the time of his marriage he moved to the site of Rockwell City and here built and lived in the first house in town. He removed to Lake City, Iowa, where his life was passed as merchant and farmer until 1897, when the family moved to Lawrence, Kansas, for the purpose of educating the children.

His life was one of sturdy, upright living. A kind and devoted husband and father, he was willing to make whatever sacrifices were necessary for the good of his family.

During the summer of 1924 he visited his cousins at Douglas, Ontario, Canada, and enjoyed his visits very much, but took a cold while there and was never so well again and passed away the morning of November 4, 1924.

He was taken with heart trouble about a week before his death, and his funeral was held from the Christian Church in Lawrence, Kansas, November 6, 1924, and he was laid to rest beside his good wife and daughter in the cemetery on the east side of the city.

The deep interest he took in education and providing for the material welfare of his family, for so many years, through much adversity as well as prosperity, would fill many pages and is a bright and shining example of parental devotion, which others would do well to follow. He resided at Lawrence, Kansas, until 1920, after which time he made his home with his son, Frederick W. Owens,, at Ithaca, New York. He died while on a visit to his daughter, Alpha, at Baldwin, Kansas. His life was of sturdy, upright living; a kind and devoted husband and father. He took but little interest in politics, but was at one time a member of the city council of Lawrence, Kansas. He and his devoted wife built up a competence for their old age and gave all of their children an excellent education, to fit them for success and usefulness in life.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALPHA L. OWENS

Alpha Loretta Owens, daughter of James Owens and Nancy (Terrill) Owens, was born at Rockwell City, Iowa, August 19, 1877. Was named Alpha because she was the first child ever born in that town. After a severe attack of diphtheria which was then raging in the country, when 3 years of age, she removed with her parents to Lake City, Iowa, and at the age of 9 years removed with the family to Sunnyside Farm, some seven miles southeast of that place. At the age of 14 she returned with the family to Lake City, where she attended high

school and was graduated in 1895.

In 1896 she taught in the public schools of Carroll County, Iowa. In October, 1897, she removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where she entered the State University in February, 1898, and where she was granted the degree of A. B. in 1901 and M. A. in 1903 from that institution.

Our subjct received a scholarship in romance languages in the University of Chicago from June, 1904, to June, 1906, but she only took advantage of it during the summers of 1905 and 1906.

She taught in Missouri Christian College in 1904 and 1906. She was granted a state certificate for life in Kansas in 1905, and was a member of the staff of the John Crerar Library in Chicago from 1905 to 1918.

In 1918 she was appointed instructor in French at the Kansas State University to teach the S. A. T. C. Students Army Training Corps, which position she held until August, 1919.

Our subject has held the position of professor of French in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, from September, 1919, to 1926.

In 1919 and 1920 she was also actng professor of Spanish at Baker University.

She spent the summers of 1920 and 1922 in European travel and study. She also spent the summer of 1921 in Middlebury College, Vermont, which is a Spanish educational institution. In 1922 she visited Tinahely, Ireland, where her father was born.

Our subject is a consistent member of the Christian Church and has made a fine record in everything she has undertaken. She visited Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1914 and made the acquaintance of a cousin there, named Sarah Morton, who is a daughter of Rose Owens. She also had a picture taken of the Presbyterian Church in Tinahely while there. In 1926 she resigned her position in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, and spent the year 1926-1927 in the Romance Department Graduate School, the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. She was granted a fellowship for the year there and won the Severn Teackle Wallis memorial prize of $50.00 in gold for the best assay in Spanish on Nunez De Arce as a poet and a patriot.

The subject of her dissertation which won for her the prize of $50.00 in gold was "The Life of the Child as Reflected in the Early French Resama." She has made a fine record, as

an educator, and the author feels proud of her achievements.

In June, 1929, our subject received her degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Romance Languages from Johns Hopkins University and accepted the position of head of romance languages in Morris Harvey College, near Huntington, West Virginia. In 1929 she spent her vacation in an enjoyable trip from New York to Panama and the west coast of South America to Chile and across the Andes to Buenos Aires, Argentine, Rio Janiero and Brazil, and from there home. Her address, 1929, is Morris Harvey College, Huntington, West Virginia.

EUGENE HERBERT OWENS

Eugene Herbert Owens was born at Rockwell City, Iowa, in 1879 and was educated in the Rockwell City High School in the elementary work and later was graduated from the state university at Lawrence, Kansas, and was married in 1901 to Miss Elizabeth Edmondson, of Lawrence, Kansas. Their children are: Pauline, born in 1902; Marian, born in 1904, and Dorothy, born in 1910.

Pauline has graduated from Central High School in Kansas City and has also taken a business course. She was married in October, 1928.

Marian has finished the same school and has been clerking in the Berksome store for a considerable time.

Mrs. Owens is an intelligent and very congenial lady and the three daughters are far above the average in personal appearance, intelligence, graceful manners and general ability.

Mr. Owens is a civil engineer and has held the office of county surveyor in Iowa. He is also a contractor and builder and counsel in corporation cases in Kansas City, where he resides, and has pursued these lines of work for many years and has been quite successful. He has a very pleasant and happy home, is a man of fine, gentlemanly appearance, good ability, excellent education, and is a model man in every sense of the word. Our subject has been ingenious in the use of tools from a little boy and doubtless enjoys construction work. Address 2715 Indiana Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

MR. AND MRS. F. W. OWENS AND FAMILY
Head of Mathematics, State College, Penn.

BIOGRAPHY OF FREDERICK WM. AND HELEN (BREWSTER) OWENS AND FAMILY

Frederick William Owens, son of James and Nancy (Terrill) Owens, was born at Rockwell, Iowa, November 18, 1880. He was married at Pleasanton, Kansas, June 22, 1904, to Helen Barten Brewster, who was born April 2nd, 1881, and was a daughter of Robert Edward and Clara (Linton) Brewster. Captain Brewster served in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded five times and breveted major.

Frederick William Owens and Helen (Brewster) Owens are the parents of two fine daughters:

1. Helen Brewster Owens, born May 5, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois.

2. Clara Brewster Owens, born February 17, 1908, at Ithaca, New York.

Frederick Wm. Owens received his elementary education in the graded schools of Lake City, Iowa. He graduated from the University of Kansas in 1902 with the degrees of B. S. and M. S. Receiving the degree of Ph. D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago in 1907. He was (1926) 19 years assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which position he held from 1907 to 1926. In February, 1924, he was granted six months' leave of absence for travel and research, on full pay, and on February 6th, 1924, started on his journey to European countries. He has made a fine

record and is very popular as an educator.

Helen Brewster Owens received her elementary education in the Pleasanton, Kansas, schools. She graduated from the University of Kansas with the degree of A. B. in 1900 and received A. M. from the same school in 1901, and the degree Ph. D. in mathematics from Cornell University in 1910. She was (1922) an instructor in mathematics at Cornell University and also lectured in that institution.

ANCESTRY OF FREDERICK WILLIAM OWENS ON HIS MOTHER'S SIDE

Frederick Wm. Owens (6), (Nancy Terrill (5), Lydia Poppleon (4), Daniel (3), Samuel (2), Samuel Poppleon (1).

Samuel Poppleton was the grandson of an officer in Cromwell's army when their army conquered Ireland in 1649-50. Samuel was born in Ireland in 1710, married Rosanna Whaley and came to America in 1750. His son Samuel was Ethan Allen's color bearer at Ticonderoga and was later a sergeant in the American Army in the Revoltuionary War. He was in seven pitched batles. Henry Terrill (grandfather of Frederick William Owens) was a descendant of Roger Terrill, who came to Connecticut from England in 1639.

ANCESTRY OF HELEN BREWSTER OWENS AND CLARA BREWSTER OWENS

1. Elder William Brewster, came to America in the Mayflower, 1620.
2. Lore Brewster m. Sarah Collier May 15, 1634.
3. William Brewster m. Lydia Pathridge January 2, 1672.
4. Benjamin Brewster m. (October, 1713) Elizabeth Witter.
5. Simon Brewster m. Anne Andrus May 25, 1742.
6. Simon Brewster m. Mehitable Belcher December 20, 1770.
7. Henry Brewster m. Rebecca Lester December 8, 1796.
8. Henry Ayronlt Brewster m. Parthenia Little Pomeroy September 21, 1828.
9. Robert Edward Brewster m. Clara Latelle Linton February 26, 1880.
10. Helen Barten Brewster m. Frederick Wm. Owens June 22, 1904.
11. Helen Brewster Owens, Clara Brewster Owens.

For details of Brewster family see:

"The Brewster Genealogy," by Emma C. (Brewster) Jones,

published, 1908, by the Grafton Press of New York City.

For details of Pomeroy family see:

"Illustrated History of the Pomeroy Family," by A. A. Pomeroy.

For details of Linton family see:

"History of Clinton County, Ohio."

Among the ancestors of Helen and Clara Owens who were American Revolutionary soldiers are: General Seth Pomeroy, Simon Brewster, Captain William Belcher, Captain Lemuel Pomeroy, Samuel Poppleton, Elias Lyman.

In 1926 Mr. Owens accepted the position of head of the department of mathematics in State College, Pennsylvania, at a salary of $5,000, with nineteen teachers under him. Their daughters, Helen Brewster Owens and Clara Brewster Owens, are college graduates, and Helen was taking a course in medicine at Chicago and Clara is taking a medical course at Cornell, New York. In August, 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Owens and Clara made a trip by auto to Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills in South Dakota, where they had the pleasure of seeing President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge, their son John and many other notables of the president's party. They reported a very enjoyable outing at those interesting public resorts, and on their way going and coming had the pleasure of visiting many of their relatives, for the first tme, in Iowa, South Dakota and other states. Mr. and Mrs. Owens enjoy the occupation of teaching, but their daughers took up the study of medicine when their college courses were completed.

Frederick William Owens spent his boyhood in and near Lake City, Iowa. He graduated with honors from the Lake City High School in 1897, and also from the University of Kansas with degrees of B. S. and M. S. in 1902. Received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1907; his major work is mathematics; after two years' teaching in preparatory department of Northwestern University, he became a member of instructing staff in mathematics of Cornell University. He remained at Cornell University until 1926, when he was called to the head of the department of mathematics of Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. He s a member of Eigma Pi, Seal and Serpent Fraternity, American Mathematical Society, and various other mathematics and scientific organizations. He married, June 22, 1904, Helen Barten Brew-

ster, daughter of Robert Edward and Clara (Linton) Brewster, of Pleasanton, Kansas. They have two children:

1. Helen Brewster, Jr., born May 5, 1905, at Chicago, Ill. A. B. Cornell University, 1925. Student of medicine in University of Chicago.

2. Clara Brewster, born February 17, 1918, at Ithaca, New York. A. B. Cornell University, 1926. Student of medicine, Cornell University.

In May, 1928, a great misfortune and overwhelming sorrow came to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Owens in the sudden death of their oldest daughter, Miss Helen Brewster Owens, and although twenty-five physicians and surgeons consulted in her case and sixty-eight friends offered their blood to save her, yet all that sympathizing humanity could do was in vain, and she died, after three weeks of suffering, June 4th, 1928, beloved and lamented by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. When the end came the head physician of the hospital said he had suffered more in being unable to save her than any case in twenty-five years. She had won signal honors at the University of Chicago, a membership in Sigma Pi, a scholarship in anatomy, and a fellowship for 1928 and 1929 in the same department. She was a bright and shining example for others to follow.

In 1927 F. W. Owens read a paper before the Philadelphia Section of the Mathematical Association of America, and later, to his great surprise, was chosen chairman of that section of the organization.

Mr. F. W. Owens' work is progressing very satisfactorily; his department is growing and developing more rapidly than was expected. He is being recognized more and more among his colleagues at the university as the years pass on, because of his diligence and efficiency as an organizer and an executive in his department.

While admiring the usefulness, prosperity and honor which has come to the parents of Helen Brewster Owens, yet we fully share with them their crushing sorrow in the loss of their beloved and accomplished daughter. Though her star has set in this earthly sphere, let us not sorrow as those without hope, but let us trust that her star will rise again, to the summit of glory, in the region of eternal day.

In 1929 Dr. Owens and family spent the summer vacation in an enjoyable trip by auto to Kansas City, Mo., and then south to Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, and from there via Grand

Canyon to Los Angeles, California, and returned home by way of Kansas City.

Mr. Owens' work in the college continues to be increasingly successful and important and his adminstrative trips take him to many cities. Their daughter, Clara, has finished her second year in Ithaca Medical College. She is doing good work and will graduate in 1931. Their address is (1929) 526 East Foster Street, State College, Pa.

Geneological Conclusions.

The records of the ancestral families of Helen and Clara Owens, as established by the "New England Historical and Geneological Record" and other standard geneological works, show that while many families have been woven together, they have all been from the British Isles. Over sixty different family records have been traced back to their origin in this country prior to 1660, and everyone goes to the Isle of Great Britain. Brewster, Collier, Phelps, Copley, Lyman, Plumb, Treat, Tracy, Partridge, Park, Lyon, Hunt, Webster, Belcher, Morgan Williams and Pomeroy are a few of the ancestral families whose American records are over 275 years long. Many of the families are easily traceable back to the days of the Norman Conquest, and before.

As one example: The Pomeroy record is complete to Ralph, the follower of William the Conqueror. Indeed the Conqueror himself is a Pomeroy ancestor, since his granddaughter became the wife of Henry Pomeroy and the mother of his heir. The older Anglo Saxon branches of the Lyman family reading to Alfred the Great. Another line is the Quaker ancestry, back through the Lintons to Roger Linton, who came to America with William Penn in 1692, sacrificing weath and comfort for conscience sake. A more recent one, the latest indeed on their mother's side: The Thomas family coming in 1820 as frontier missionaries to the then western edge of civilization—Ohio.

EDWARD W. OWENS

Edward W. Owens was born at sea, off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, the fourth child of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, who were on their way to settle in America. He remained with

E. W. OWENS AND WIFE
(In 1876)

the family three and a half years at Bowmanville and Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

The fall of 1853 his parents removed to the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, and settled on government land. Here our subject was educated in the public schools and a select school for teachers.

Having qualified for a teacher in 1872, he removed to LeMars, Iowa, and taught the only school kept in Washington Township at that time, and during this term of school attended the first teachers' institute ever held in LeMars.

In 1873 and 1874 he taught the public school at Fairview, South Dakota, and in the spring of 1873 he filed on government land in Lincoln County, South Dakota, taking a homestead and tree claim of 160 acres each in Pleasant Township.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Louise D. Mead, of Reeding Township, Sioux County, Iowa, who was a teacher by profession. He then with his bride settled on the homestead, but

the crops being destroyed by hail and grasshoppers, they removed in the fall of 1876 to Sioux County, Iowa.

There they both taught country schools for two years in Reeding Township and in the vicinity of where Sioux Center now stands.

In February, 1878, they returned to the homestead in Lincoln County, South Dakota, and kept public school in their own house, and he did a little farming at the same time.

Our subject helped to organize Pleasant Township and was the first town clerk and held the position for three terms.

In 1886 he was the farmer candidate for the legislature from Lincoln County and lacked only eight votes of the nomination.

In the fall of 1888, at Worthing, he was nominated by the farmers' republican convention of Lincoln County for county superintendent of schools, but declined to be a candidate at the election.

In 1890 he was one of the nominees for the legislature on the farmers' alliance or independent party ticket of Lincoln County, and although he ran thirty-six votes ahead of his ticket in his own township, he was defeated in the election, together with the whole ticket.

He represented his township for many years as delegate to county conventions, was secretary of the county central committee and county convention secretary, and was also chosen delegate to the republican territorial convention at Vermillion, and served as director and secretary of the Farmers Leader Co. of Canton for several years.

Was director and secretary of the North Star Telephone Company for two terms and refused a third term.

He served about twenty years as justice of the peace. Attorney W. J. Bulow, afterward governor, brought him many cases which were tried in his own house, located on Section 4 in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County.

In 1899 he removed wth his family to Vermillion, S. D., where they remained until the children had completed their education, and in the spring of 1903 returned to the farm. Here they took up farm life again, until 1909, when they removed to Charles Mix County and erected a residence in Wagner, which they occupied until 1914, when Mrs. Owens was taken seriously ill and passed away October 22, 1914.

August 1, 1916, our subject purchased the Wagner Post

of C. W. Hare, and as editor and proprietor he very successfully conducted the paper through the war period and until 1922.

In the fall of that year he removed to Sioux City, and in 1923 was taken very sick and had an operation performed which confined him to the hospital for seventy-four days, but (1929) he has fully recovered.

He is the inventor of the first three-row cultivator for check-rowed corn ever patented in the United States, and is also the inventor of the first flexible and practical three-row corn planter for check-rowed corn.

He was a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America and of the American Yeomen, and has received the payment of both policies in full.

In 1918 he became a member of the Wagner Congregational Church and was chosen deacon. His address (1929) is 3435 Nebraska Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Testimonial.

"Viewfield, South Dakota, Aug. 9th, 1925.

"Dear Uncle: I received your three-row cultivator and have used it. I think it is a great success. It is so much easier to handle the horses with the three-row cultivator.

"I certainly feel proud that I have an uncle that invented such a machine; because I think the time is coming when the most of the farmers will have one.

"As ever your nephew,

"GARRETT L. OWENS."

The above is an unsolicited testimonial that explains itself.

"TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE

"No. 54

"(29) Lincoln County, Territory of Dakota.

"Department of Education.

"This is to certify that .E W. Owens has been examined by me and found competent to give instruction in Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Georgraphy, and History, and having exhibited satisfactory testimonials of good moral character is authorized by this First Grade Certificate to teach these branches in any common school in the county for the term of twelve months.

"Dated this 15th day of February, 1878.

"B. C. JACOBS,

"Supt. of Schools, Lincoln Co., D. T."

The above Pioneer Teacher's Certificate explains itself and may be of interest to future generations.

His career as teacher in the public schools of Plymouth and Sioux Counties, Iowa, and Lincoln County, South Dakota, covered a period of about thirteen years.

BIOGRAPHY OF LOUISA D. (MEAD) OWENS

Miss Louisa D. (Mead) Owens was born at New London, Huron County, Ohio, April 4th, 1842. She was fifth in order of birth of a family of ten children born to Bradford L. and Deborah (Lyon) Mead, the former a native of Greenwich Township, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and the latter a native of New York, born in 1807, and of English descent.

The father of this sketch was a man of learning and ability and was a teacher by profession. According to the genealogy of the Mead family, he was a descendant of Dr. Richard Mead, of England, who was acknowledged to be the most popular physician in that country, and who was, at one time, physician to the king.

The father of our subject was also a brother of the Rev. Zachariah Mead, who was a graduate of New Haven College, was editor of the Southern Churchman at Richmond, Va., and who died there in 1840.

Rev. Mead married Anna M. Hickman, a daughter of Capt. H. H. Hickman, a granddaughter of Gen. Wm. Hull, and a cousin of Capt. Isaac Hull, of the War of 1812.

Our subject was a first cousin of Hon. Edward C. Mead, of Richmond, Va., author of "Historic Homes of Albemarle County, Virginia," and a "Genealogy of the Lee Family in Virginia." She was also a first cousin of Capt. Wm. Z. Mead, of the Confederate Army, who was killed while leading a charge in the War of the Rebellion at Resacca, Georgia, and she was an aunt of Dr. Mattie L. Arthur, of Omaha, Nebraska, and an aunt of County Judge L. W. Mead, of Elk Point, S. D., who served in the late war in France, and who was county judge and state's attorney of Union County, South Dakota.

The subject of this sketch removed with her parents to Little Port, Clayton County, Iowa, when a little girl, and that country then being new, school privileges were scant for several years, but being very studious and ambitious, she attended such schools as that country afforded, and at night studied her lessons by the light of hickory bark fire, at the old fashioned fireplace of those early pioneer days, and with the help of her

father, who was an excellent scholar and teacher, she made rapid progress in her studies and finished her education at the high schools of Garnavillo and Colesburg, Iowa.

She commenced teaching at the age of 18 in Clayton County, and taught twelve years there, when she removed in 1872 to Sioux County in the same state and engaged in teaching near where the town of Maurice now stands. Here she taught very successfully for four years more.

On May 22nd, 1876, she was united in marriage to Edward W. Owens, of Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, and removed there with her husband to his homestead in that new country.

We were early pioneers of Lincoln County and the author and Mrs. Owens taught school in their own house before a school house was built. The subject of this sketch also taught two terms in Pleasant Township after her marriage. She was a very successful and popular teacher, as evidenced by the fact that she was employed as many as six consecutive terms in the same school and was always beloved by her pupils.

She was a born teacher and did not teach for money as the only motive, but for the good that she could do in training the young mind.

The parents of her pupils would visit her school the last day and thank her for what she had done for their children, and such appreciation of her work gave her the utmost satisfaction as a reward for her industry and efficiency; and to her honor let it be known that the same patience inspired her in discharging the household duties and all other duties committed to her care; for duty before pleasure was her motto, and she never failed to live up to this rule.

She would often remark that words are only leaves, but deeds are fruits, and I can say that her whole life work bore testimony to her sincerity and persistency in behalf of what she believed to be right, and she was not accustomed to act for the sake of appearances, but only from a sense of right and duty.

Her fidelity to her friends was indeed beautiful and greatly to be admired; for she had a very keen sense of honor and duty in every transaction, and would never accept a favor or gift of any kind that she was not willing and anxious to repay at the earliest opportunity, consistent with the rules of polite-

ness or etiquette, and she never forgot a kindness shown in time of need or sorrow.

About two years and a half before her death she became quite feeble, for her whole life had been very strenuous because of her industry and great ambition.

During the winter of 1911 and 1912 she was at the point of death, but recovered under the treatment of Dr. Pinard, of Wagner; but in the winter of 1912 and 1913 she had a similar breakdown, but with careful nursing was able to go through it again.

The third time, during the winter of 1913 and 1914, she had another severe attack, but recovered, leaving her very weak and debilitated, and as she seemed to be losing interest in business matters, she evidenly did not expect to long survive.

When summer came, however, she was out in her garden admiring her flowers, a pastime in which she had always taken great pleasure; for she was always an admirer of the beautiful things of nature.

Thus May and June were enjoyable for her, but July and the fore part of August brought a scorching sun, a great drouth and hot winds, that became very oppressive, and caused her much suffering. Her breathing became so hard that she would often sit up at night or sleep with her head to the open window. About August 12th it became much cooler and she resolved to visit the old home and her many friends at Beresford, which proved to be the last time, and the author of this sketch accompanied her and she was evidently delighted with her visits, but returned to Wagner very weak and poorly indeed, but was able to walk around the place until about October 1st, when she had a severe attack of stomach and bowel trouble which confined her to her bed and from which she never rallied, but passed away October 22nd, 1914, in the triumphs of the Christian faith, and was interred in the cemetery at Zion Church, near Beresford, South Dakota.

In Memory of Louisa D. Owens.
(By Her Husband.)

A loved one here has passed away,
Her voice on earth is stilled,
And in our home there is a void
That never can be filled.

Alone in silence we shed the tear,
  Our hearts crushed with sorrow o'er;
But we look beyond the lifeless form
  To the spirit waiting on the other shore.

Devoted to what appeared the right,
  Whether for present good or ill,
She toiled in sunshine and in storm,
  The dictates of conscience to fulfill.

A life devoted to loving tasks,
  Wrought in meekness without a frown,
Her days well spent in kindly deeds,
  She fought the fight and won the crown.

"There is no death"—the stars go down
  To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
  They shine forever more.

  And ever near us, though unseen,
  The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe is life,
  There's no such thing as death.

BIOGRAPHY OF ELLA MAY OWENS LARSEN

Ella May Owens was born in Norway Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, March 26th, 1877, the only daughter of E. W. and L. D. (Mead) Owens. She was educated in the public schools until she reached the age of 16 years, when she became a student at the South Dakota State University, taking music and entering as a special student, for about two years. In the vicinity of her home she took music before entering the university in 1893. She has become quite proficient in that branch of her education and has taught music classes successfully for several years since her marriage.

On December 24th, 1900, at the home of her parents in Vermillion, South Dakota, she was united in marriage to Peter Louis Larsen, of Alsen, South Dakota, Rev. Craig S. Thoms officiating.

Shortly after her marriage she removed with her husband

to Humboldt, Iowa, where Mr. Larsen was college professor of mathematics.

In 1901 they returned to Alsen, South Dakota, where they remained until the summer of 1903, when they took up their residence in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, where their daughter, Ethel Lucille, was born October 19th, 1903, and there they remained one year, until 1904, when they removed to Centerville, South Dakota, to engage in the furniture and undertaking business for a short time, and then removed to Colton, South Dakota, to engage in the hardware business.

Her subsequent changes of residence are contained in the sketch of her husband and need not be repeated here.

She is very efficient in whatever she undertakes and is a model housekeeper and hospitable in all of her ways. Suffice it to say that her kindness of heart and many good qualities and exemplary character endear her to all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance—a devoted wife, a loving mother, a dutiful daughter, and a true friend wherever friendship and helpfulness is needed.

Her daughter, Ethel Lucile, graduated at the State Normal School at Madison, South Dakota, and also graduated from Morningside College, Class of 1927.

PETER LOUIS LARSEN

Peter Louis Larsen was born at Alsen, South Dakota, July 15th, 1874, the eldest child of Jens Peter and Hannah (Rasmussen) Larsen, farmers, who resided nine miles south of Beresford. Our subject attended the public schools until he reached the age of 18 years, when he entered the State University at Vermillion and graduated in the Class of 1896, and subsequently took post post-graduate work at said university and obtained the degree of master of arts.

In the year 1900 he accepted a professorship at Humboldt College, Iowa, but resigned and returned to Vermillion in 1901. On December 24th he was united in marriage to Miss Ella May Owens, of Vermillion, South Dakota. He was in the furniture business at Centerville, South Dakota, for two years, and then moved to Colton to take up the hardware and machinery business, with furniture added, and later moved to Chester, where he enjoyed a good trade until his death May 26th, 1924, of heart failure. He was buried in Zion Cemetery,

Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota. He was a man of excellent general abilities and a very successful business man.

BIOGRAPHY OF ARTHUR MEAD OWENS

Arthur Mead Owens was born in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, May 23rd, 1879, and was educated in the district schools and a course at the State University, where he graduated in 1903 with the degree of A. B., and became a fine scholar and excelling in economics and sociology.

Our subject was principal of graded schools for about three years, in the state of his birth, until 1906, when he bought land near Lake Andes, South Dakota, and improved and rented it. He speculated in land for several years, and in 1917 was elected city justice of Wagner for the term of two years. His ability for acquiring an education was remarkable, and he obtained a very profound knowledge of any branch in which he was interestsed. His ingenuity was wonderful in repairing and operating farm machinery, in which he was much interested before he attended college. But after graduating his mind dwelt most on how to improve the financial condition of the country and the social condition of mankind in general.

While attending the State University the last year, he was a member of President Droppers' class in economics and was considered one of the most profound students in the class. President Droppers of the university wrote of him as follows: "He has been a student in my classes for two years. Mr. Owens is a young man who has shown unusual intelligence in my class work and has been a distinct help as a student to the interest of the classroom. I take great pleasure in recommending him as a young man of intelligence, industry and fidelity."

Professor Young, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, under whom Mr. Owens has taken four years' work, says of him: "You rank with the best men of the university."

FROM THE GENEALOGY OF THE MEAD FAMILY

By Spencer P. Mead.

Call No. in Congressional Library C. S. 71.M48, 1901.
Published by Knickerbocker Press.

William Mead was born in England about 1600 and came

from Ludd in the County of Kent, England, in the ship Elizabeth, Captain Stagg, in April, 1635, bound for the Massachusetts Colony.

William Mead seems to have first settled in Withersfield, Conn. But went to Stamford, Conn., in 1641 and died there 1663. His wife's name is unknown, but she died September 19, 1657.

William Mead's son, John Mead, was born about 1634. He married Hannah Potter, of Stamford, Conn., born about 1634. They lived at Horseneck, Greenwich, Connecticut, and he died there February 5, 1699. His son, David Mead, was born about 1665 and married Abigail Leone in 1714. He lived in Bedford, N. Y., and died in February, 1727.

Their son, Nathaniel Mead, was born in 1717, March 27. He married Prudence Wood, of Long Island, New York, decendant of Jonas Wood, who settled at Plymouth in 1630.

Their son, Jonathan Mead, was born September 27, 1766, and was married March 5, 1800, to Hannah Lyon, who was born July 16, 1767, and died June 1, 1806. To Jonathan Mead and Hannah Lyon were born Rev. Zachariah Mead, born in 1802. He was editor of the Southern Churchman. Bradford L. Mead, born November 29, 1804, and Luther Mead, born 1806.

Jonathan Mead was married to Catherine Town later and she was born April 16, 1736, and died November 27, 1840.

Rev. Zachariah Mead married Anna M. Hickman, a daughter of Captain Hickman and granddaughter of General and Governor William Hull, of Michigan, and they had Acting Captain William Z. Mead, killed in battle at Resaca, Georgia, in 1863, and Edward C. Mead, genealogical writer and author of "Historic Homes of Virginia" and "A Genealogy of the Lee Family of Virginia, and Edward C. Mead and wife had George Otis Mead, Episcopal minister, of Roanoke, Virginia.

Bradford L. Mead, son of Jonathan Mead and Hannah Lyon Mead, was married to Deborah Lyon, of Fitchville, Ohio, July 1, 1828, and he died at Beresford, South Dakota, in November, 1891. His daughter, Louisa D. Mead, was born April 4, 1842, and his daughter, Adelia Mead, was born in 1844, and his son, Levi Mead, was born in 1846 and resided near Beresford, South Dakota.

Louisa D. Mead was united in marriage to Edward W. Owens, of Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, May 22, 1876, and had Ella M. Owens, born March 26, 1877,

and Arthur M. Owens, born May 23, 1879, at Beresford,, South Dakota, and graduated at the State University in Vermillion, South Dakota, in 1903.

Ella M. Owens was married December 24, 1900, to Peter Louis Larsen, of Alsen, South Dakota, a graduate of the State University and Master of Arts from that institution.

Ethel Lucile Larsen was born October 19, 1903, and graduated at the Madison, South Dakota, Normal; also Morningside College of Sioux City in 1927.

Adelia Mead was married to Allen Everhart and afterward to W. H. Goltry and had Bertha Everhart and Loyal M. Goltry, the former of Rapid City, South Dakota, and the latter of Beresford, South Dakota, a soldier of the World War in France.

Bertha Everhart was married to Julian Wheelock, of Beresford, South Dakota, and had Myrle Wheelock, of Rapid City, South Dakota, who is (1929) residing in Rapid City, South Dakota.

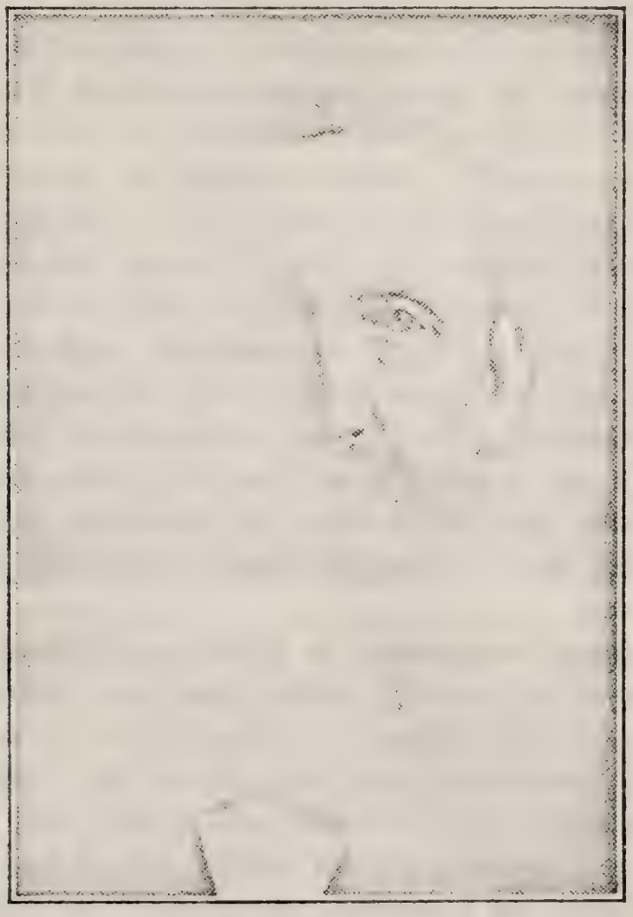
Myrle W. Wheelock and Beatrice, his wife, had Wilmer Myrle Wheelock and Audry Lorine Wheelock, both with their parents in Rapid City, South Dakota, in 1929.

Augusta Mead married Dr. Elever Laughlin, of Fitchville, Ohio, and left Mattie L. Arthur, of Paxton Block, Omaha, Nebraska, and who is a prominent practicing physician of that city.

Levi Mead was married to Grace Wheelock, of Beresford, South Dakota, and had Lucian W. Mead and Elbert Mead, the former ex-county judge and state's attorney of Union County, South Dakota, and soldier in the World War in France, and the latter a graduate in law, also, and who resided at 742 South Rampart Street, Los Angeles, California, in 1928, and who married Miss Rubie Withers. Lucian Mead, Senior, of New London, Ohio, married Miss Adaline Arnet and had Willard L. Mead, who married Miss Lillian A. Hartwell, and who resided at New London until his death January 5, 1927, aged 66 years. He was a prominent and model citizen, whose death was greatly deplored and who left no posterity.

Lucian Mead, Senior, also left Carrie (Mead) Snable, who died in December, 1928, at New London, Ohio, without husband or posterity, and who left her estate of about $10,000 to her cousins. Mrs. Ellen Porter, of Beresford, South Dakota, died in 1926, aged 90 years, and left three children: Miss Cornelia Porter, of New London, Ohio; Willis Porter, of Alcester, South Dakota, and Miss Ella Porter, of Yankton, South Dakota.

By reference to Connecticut history, it will be seen that seventy-two (72) Meads from that state served in the Revolutionary War, including a colonel and two captains.



WILLIAM OWENS, JR.,
Member County Board from York, Four Years.

OBITUARY OF WM. OWENS, JR.

William Owens, Jr., was born at Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, January 3rd, 1853. He was fifth in order of birth of a family of twelve children born to William Owens and Jane (Byrnes' Owens, both natives of Wicklow County, Ireland. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents in the fall of 1853 to the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, where he received a good common school education by attending the district school winters, while assisting his father on the farm summers, until he reached the age of 22, when, on May 17th, 1875, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha (Oliver) Byrnes of the town of York. He then engaged in farming operations for him-

self on quite a large scale, which he successfully prosecuted near Postville, Wis., until the year 1901, when he sold out and removed to Monticello, Wis., where he continued to reside until 1909, and then made his home in Monroe until the fall of 1911, when he removed to Dixon, Gregory County, South Dakota, and purchased 320 acres of fine farming land, 160 acres of which lay adjoining the townsite of Dixon, and this farm he operated until 1914, when his health beginning to fail he rented the place and retired. He also owned 320 acres in North Dakota. He was bridge contractor in Green County, Wisconsin, for two years, postmaster at Bem P. O., Wis., for a considerable time; justice of the peace and notary public for several years; was census enumerator twice, and served as a member of the county board of supervisors from the town of York for four years.

At one time he was a candidate for the legislature from Green County, Wisconsin, but lost the nomination by a very small margin, and it is said he withdrew his name in favor of the successful candidate in a very eloquent and complimentary speech that attracted much attention and gained him many friends.

In the various positions of honor and trust which he occupied during his long and active career he never failed to perform his duties with credit to himself and the utmost fidelity to every duty. He was a life long republican, but in the latter part of his life allied himself with the progressive faction of that party, and in the South Dakota election of 1914 he showed his adherence to principle by refusing to support the standpat element in his own party and voted for Ed S. Johnson for United States senator and Mr. Gandy for the house. He was always consistent, staunch and outspoken regarding political principles, but was very popular with his acquaintances regardless of party. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church from his youth and superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. Was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In the latter order he had life insurance and also in an association in Wisconsin.

He leaves four children to mourn his loss: Ernest Owens, who was street commissioner and plumber of the city of Gregory, South Dakota; Fred L. Owens, a speculator, of Blue Springs, Mo. (1929); Oliver G. Owens, of Benton Harbor, Mich. and who was station agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for fourteen years, and Lillian (Owens) Burch, wife of Attorney Otis

M. Burch, who formerly practiced law at Gregory, S. D., but is now a resident of Dixon, S. D. The deceased was a devoted husband, a kind father and a friend to all. He was in failing health for nearly a year and was confined to his bed for about two months; was a patient sufferer with stomach and bowel trouble, which resulted in his death on June 28th, 1915, at about 2:30 p. m., aged 62 years, 5 months and 25 days. He died in the triumphs of the Christian faith and in the hope of the life to come. He said, "I have no fears of death," and to the Rev. George Hoover he remarked: "I am resigned to the will of God, but would like to live longer, if it be His will, that I might do more for the cause of my Heavenly Master." The writer was at his bedside when the end came, and can say that his last hours were peaceful and his death apparently painless, and he passed away with the sweet benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." His life so full of usefulness and devotion to every good cause, his deeds will linger in our memories and be cherished in our hearts.

Brief funeral services were held at the Baptist Church in Dixon on the afternoon of June 29th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. George Hoover, who paid an eloquent tribute to his devoted services in the Sunday School as superintendent and his exemplary Christian character. The people of Dixon and the surrounding country turned out quite generally to do him honor, and the Odd Fellows attended in a body and took part in the funeral exercises. The next day, June 30th, his remains were conveyed by rail from Gregory, South Dakota, to Belleville, Wisconsin, where funeral services were again held from the M. E. Church and he was placed beside his devoted wife, who had passed away nine years before and whose death was sudden and greatly mourned.

Thy days are passed, thy work is done,
A life of glory just begun,
No more to suffer grief and pain,
In Heavenly Mansions to remain.
Though a place is vacant here below,
To the spirit land our thoughts will go,
Until we reach the Heavenly Shore
And dwell with thee forever more.

No sketch of William Owens, Jr., would be complete or do

him justice without dwelling particularly upon his general disposition, fixed principles and his most pronounced talents.

He was of a cheerful, friendly disposition that soon attracted the favorable consideration and good will of those who chanced to come in his way and make his acquaintance.

The deceased was of a liberal and candid faculty, together with his warm devoted spirit and fine social nature for making and holding friends. His general abilities were good, and being firm for the right and a close observer of the acts of others, he was never afraid to criticise wrongdoing.

In all of his business intercourse he was faithful and punctual in fulfilling his promises and strictly honest in all of his dealings with his fellow men.

Although educated only in the public schools, he acquired a good practical education, was a constant reader and was well informed on current topics.

His love of property was not so great as to cause him to turn aside from the path of duty, and he was decidedly generous in his contributions toward charitable and religious causes.

OBITUARY OF MARTHA (J. OLIVER) OWENS

(From the Local Newspaper.)

The grim reaper has again visited our community and has taken from our midst one of our most respected and beloved citizens in the person of Mrs. Wm. Owens, who was called upon to meet her eternal reward on Wednesday morning after an illness of exceedingly brief duration.

She was stricken the Saturday before with a severe attack of inflamation of the bowels, complicated with heart trouble, and her condition was such as to cause deep concern from the start. While the best of medical skill was employed and loving hands administered to her every need, the disease was of an unyielding nature and each succeeding hour brought her that much nearer to the time when she must bid adieu to loved ones and pass out into the mysterious beyond.

The deceased was a lady of sterling worth and was possessed of many ennobling traits of character which won over many steadfast friends wherever she was known. She was a true Christian in every sense of the word and had been closely identified with church work since early womanhood.

She was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy or those in distress, and was never more at home than when

engaged in some work of a benevolent or charitable nature, and her death is keenly felt by the entire community, and the hearts of all are full of sympathy for her family, who, in her death, lose a faithful and devoted Christian wife and mother.

BIOGRAPHY OF ERNEST E. OWENS AND FAMILY

Ernest E. Owens was born in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, in December, 1875, and was the eldest child of William Owens, Jr., and Martha (Oliver) Owens and a grandson of William Owens, Sr., and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

Our subject was educated in the village school at Postville and assisted his father on the farm until his marriage on December 25, 1894, at Postville, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary White, of the same place, who was a daughter of Wallace White, of the town of York, and she was born at Monroe, Wisconsin, in the year 1874.

About the year 1911 they removed from Green County, Wisconsin, to Gregory County, South Dakota, where they now reside in the city of Gregory.

He is a mason and bricklayer by trade and has done considerable cement work, such as town walks, and has plenty to do in that line. He is a good workman, a responsible man, as evidenced by the fact that he served the city of Gregory several years as street commissioner and plumber.

To this union has been born two children: Erma Margaret Owens, born at Postville, Wisconsin, March 11, 1896, and Lawrence Walter Owens, born at Lodi, Wisconsin, July 17, 1898.

Erma M. Owens was united in marriage to Carl Alfred Hoblet, of Brocksburg, Nebraska, March 18, 1920, and is now a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is (1922) a vocational student at the University of Nebraska, taking a course in electrical engineering. His present address is 2582 Ada Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

He was in the service of his country for twenty-six months in the great World War. One year of that time was spent in France, where he took part in three battles and was wounded three times—in the knee, hip and hand—and therefore the government is financing his education.

Lawrence W. Owens was married July 17, 1920, to Miss Fay Dearinger, who was born at Brocksburg, Nebraska, on January 24, 1897. They have no children.

Earl A. Hoblit and Erma (Owens) Hoblit have one son, Jack Owens Hoblit, born at Spencer, Nebraska, December 11, 1920, and of course he is the pride of the household.

Mrs. Ernest E. Owens is a lady of definement and culture, is of a kindly, social nature and has many friends. Address Gregory, South Dakota.

FRED L. OWENS AND FAMILY

Fred L. Owens, son of William Owens, Jr., was born in the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, March 3, 1878. He finished the eighth grade in the village of Postville, Wisconsin, and then attended business college in Dixon, Illinois.

March 15, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Frandzen, of Volin, South Dakota. They have had eight children, as follows:

Dwight W. Owens, born September 30, 1904.
Cynthia V. Owens, born October 4, 1906.
Gladys S. Owens, born June 7, 1908.
Boyd J. Owens, born September 8, 1909.
Fred L. Owens, Jr., born May 16, 1911.
Martha Marie Owens, born July 18, 1913.
Olive R. Owens, born February 6, 1915.
Woodrow J. Owens, born February 2, 1917.
Stewart V. Owens, born May 2, 1920.

Dwight W. Owens is an electrician at Guyaquil, Ecuador, S. A. Cynthia V. is beauty operator at 1050 Paxeo boulevard, Kansas City, Mo. Gladys L. was marired August 20, 1926, to William Westmoreland, of Atherton, Missouri. Boyd J. Owens is attending William Crisman High School, Independence, Missouri.

Mr. Owens was in the mercantile business and various kinds of speculative enterprises most of his life, and now resides at Blue Springs, Missouri. Their family all seem to be doing well for themselves and promise careers of usefulness in life.

Address, Blue Springs, Missouri.

BIOGRAPHY OF OLIVER G. AND MATTIE (WILSON) OWENS

Oliver G. Owens was born at Postville, Green County, Wisconsin, and was a son of Wm. Owens, Jr., and Martha (Oliver) Owens, and was educated in the village school at Postville, and while a boy worked on the farm. Later he was employed as station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for about

fifteen years, and then took up the occupation of hardware dealer at Polo, Illinois, in which he was very successful. After the great war he became engaged in the stock and bond business at Freeport, Illinois, but is now (1929) writing insurance.

He was united in marriage to Mattie Wilson, a daughter of Captain George W. Wilson, who commanded a company of cavalry in a New York regiment during the war for the union. The grandfather of our subject, John Wilson, was born in England, but George Wilson was born in Westmoreland County, New York. The grandfather of our subject, on her mother's side, was born at Kennebunk, Maine, and his name was John Burgess, and his father also bore the name John, and the ancestry of the latter's father and mother came over in that famous ship, the Mayflower. The grandmother of our subject was Elmira Forward, and her mother's name was Betsy Cook, who came of Revolutionary stock, which entitles Mrs. Owens to belong to the D. A. R. She has a daughter, Merle, who is the wife of Dr. H. Wales, of Washington, D. C., who is employed at the capital in the dye department of the government.

Regarding her visit to Washington and the historical places in Virginia, she writes as follows: "My daughter lives in Washington, D. C., and I visited them the past summer. I also visited Mt. Vernon and Alexandria, Virginia. It was a very interesting visit and I thoroughly enjoyed going through the home of George Washington on the Potomac and the grounds around it."

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Owens had a very fine home in Polo in a good part of town, where they resided for quite a number of years, and they are both very popular with their neighbors and wherever known. Mrs. Owens is a fine type of the American lady, whom to know is but to admire and love.

O. G. Owens has served as grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Polo, Illinois, nad other responsible positions, and always with honor to himself and the full satisfaction of his friends and associates.

Address, Benton Center Road, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

LILLIAN (OWENS) BURCH

Lillian Margaret Owens, only daughter of Wm. Owens, Jr., was born in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, January 31, 1883. She finished the eighth grade school work in the Postville school. Her parents then moved to Monticello, Wis-

consin, where she took high school work preparatory to teaching, which vocation she followed for five years. In 1909 she graduated from the Chicago Training School, where she took a two years' course. In 1911 she graduated from the Monroe Business College and was employed as stenographer until her marriage to Mr. Otis M. Burch October 29, 1913. Since that time she has resided in Dixon, South Dakota. She is the mother of William Jennings Burch, born May 18, 1917, and Harriet Maybelle Burch, born June 22, 1920.

Our subject is a bright, accomplished lady, a thorough scholar, a congenial companion, a devoted wife, a kind mother and a friend to all. Her charming manners and kindly disposition make her a special favorite among her companions, and we predict for her a happy future down the pathway of life.

OTIS MASON BURCH

Otis Mason Burch was born near Terra Haute, Indiana, January 29, 1880. He moved with his parents to Iowa in 1882 and to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1884. He attended the Missouri University from 1902 to 1910, graduating from the law department in 1910. He came to South Dakota the same year and practiced law in Gregory County for a few years. He spent eight years farming and was engaged in the Peoples Bank of Dixon. He has voted the democratic ticket for years.

Our subject was secretary and treasurer of the Liberty National Farm Loan Association of Dixon, South Dakota.

He was democratic candidate for county judge of Gregory County at one time and running much ahead of his ticket came near being elected.

Mr. Burch is a staunch believer in political reform in the interest of the people. He is a man of ability, fidelity and honor, and is now (1929) engaged in the mercantile business and is postmaster of Dixon, S. D. He is a well posted lawyer and at one time was nominated for attorney general of the state.

William Jennings Burch, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Burch, was born in Dixon, S. D., May 18, 1917. At the age of 15 months he won first prize in the Better Babies Contest at the South Dakota State Fair, being the best rural boy between the ages of 1 and 2 years exhibited, scoring 98 per cent. He was named after William Jennings Bryan, the great leader of the democratic party.

In 1928 he was admitted to the fifth grade.

Harriet Maybelle Burch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Burch, was born in Dixon, South Dakota, June 22, 1920. She was a bright, healthy child, and at the age of 1½ years used the English language quite well, and in 1928 was in the third grade.

Norris Scott Burch was born July 1, 1923. He is a fine red headed boy and in time will make his mark in the world.

OBITUARY OF RICHARD V. OWENS

Richard V. Owens was born at the family home in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, February 14th, 1857, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in said town and was educated in the common schools. While a child he received a paralytic stroke in his left arm and leg, and this weakness made him a partial invalid through his whole life. In 1879 he joined the Freewill Baptist Church at Postville and lived a consistent Christian life all his days. February 15th, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Lumbus, a daughter of Samuel and Josephine Lumbus, of Hudson, Iowa; there they removed and settled on a small farm in Eagle Township the same year. In 1891 they moved to the village of Hudson in said county, where they resided until his death May 26th, 1910, aged 53 years, 3 months and 12 days. His brothers and sisters present at his funeral were: William, Joseph H., Mrs. Ellen Steadman of Beresford, Mrs. Lena Peebles of Ireton, Iowa, and Emma Horn of Charles City, Iowa. There were two brothers and one sister unable to be present. In the year 1900 he joined the United Brethren Church of Hudson, of which he was a consistent member until his death, but on account of failing health was unable to attend church much of the time, but the prayer meetings were held at his home occasionally, while he was able to take part. The text he chose for his funeral sermon was: "And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Gal. 6-9. The funeral services were held at the United Brethren Church in Hudson, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Hayes, assisted by Rev. Bodenham, and interment was in the Hudson cemetery. He chose "The Lilly of the Valley" to be sung at his funeral. He died just at the rasing of the sun; typical of the rising sun of glory on the Heavenly shore. His funeral sermon was very impressive and paid a very high tribute to his many virtues and beautiful Christian character. The minister said: "How glorious will be his resurrection, when he casts off all the bodily in-

firmities that afflicted him here below, and there leap for joy and soar aloft in the glorious paradise of God. They had four children who died in infancy, but left no living posterity.

Im Memory of Richard V. Owens.

(By the Author.)

From pain and sickness forever free
To praise the Lord, thy voice shall be
With naught to mar thy peaceful rest
Of praise and worship with the blessed.

Farewell, wife, and brothers dear;
Dear sisters, I am sleeping here,
With sweeter life again to rise
And join the music of the skies.

SARAH E. (LUMBUS) OWENS

Miss Sarah E. Lumbus was born in Eagle Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1867. She was a daughter of Samuel and Josephine (Smith) Lumbus and was educated in the public schools of that county, and at the age of 19 years was united in marriage to Richard V. Owens, of Postville, Wis., where she resided with her husband two years, when they removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and resided there until the death of her husband May 26th, 1910. She was a true, devoted wife, ever solicitous of the welfare of her invalid husband to the last, and it may well be said of her that she was a worthy helpmate always. She has lived at Wynot, Nebraska, since she was married to Peter Lund November 30th, 1911. She was in failing health for some time, when she was operated on for stomach trouble at Rochester, Minn., October 3rd, 1912. The operation was successful and she again enjoyed good health and happily married, but in 1918 was very sick with the flu, and she did not recover her former state of health and has been poorly ever since. Her address is Mrs. Sarah Lund, Wynot, Nebraska.

JANE OWENS, JUNIOR

Jane Owens, Junior, was born near Postville, Wis., in April, 1885. She was educated in the district school and had a very sound mind and a great memory, and was well educated for her years and opportunities, and was the favorite of the family.

January 3, 1872, she was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her brother Joseph. Her tragic death was greatly lamented and mourned by the whole family. She was a daughter of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH H. OWENS

Joseph H. Owens was born at Postville, Wisconsin, December 7th, 1859, being the youngest son of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, and was educated in the district school and the village school at that place, and his early life was spent on his father's farm.

In 1883 he removed to Lincoln County, South Dakota, where he remained until the year 1885, when our subject drove a team from Beresford, South Dakota, to Onida, South Dakota, and he later traded the team for a homestead and timber claim relinquishments, which he filed on and occupied for two years, and in 1887 he sold out and returned to Beresford, South Dakota.

In 1889, two years after his return to Beresford, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnson, of Beresford, the eldest child of Charles and Clarinda (Woodward) Johnson, and they took up their residence in Beresford until the year 1911, when they removed to New Underwood, South Dakota, and took a claim about sixteen miles north of that place and about seven miles from the village of Viewfield, in Meade County. Later he secured an additional homestead of 160 acres, making his land holdings 320 acres in all, which he has improved and where they resided until 1920, when they removed to New Underwood and took up their residence at that place and rented out the farm.

Our subject has acted as comic orator on the Fourth of July at Beresford many times and always furnished much merriment for the crowd on such occasions. He is industrious and has always earned a living for his family by honest toil.

BIOGRAPHY OF MARY M. (JOHNSON) OWENS

Our subject was born at New Providence, Hardin County, Iowa, September 17th, 1871. She was the eldest child of Charles H. and Clarinda (Woodward) Johnson and a granddaughter of Samuel M. Woodward, a popular pioneer of Pleasant Township, a Civil War veteran and a nephew of General Joseph Shelby, of the Confederate Army.

In 1873 she removed with her parents to Weeping Water, Nebraska, and there remained until 1880, when she came with her parents to Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, and there attended the public schools and the Beresford High School.

She also took vocal and instrumental music from Prof. Myers and Prof. Smith, and she was a member of the choir in the M. E. Church of Beresford for twenty years.

On June 6th, 1889, she was united in marriage to Joseph H. Owens, of Beresford, South Dakota, where they commenced housekeeping and resided for quite a number of years, but later removed to New Underwood, South Dakota.

Our subject is of a cheerful and kindly nature, is a good wife and mother, a warm friend and has always been popular with her associates.

Her principal occupation for several years has been nursing the sick, a position in which she is very efficient, and has given very general satisfaction.

They have two children, Warren E. Owens, born March 31st, 1890, and Garrett Leroy Owens, born November 28th, 1896.

Mrs. Owens is a sister of Leroy Johnson, a drummer in the Spanish-American War, and who was killed by falling from the court house in Minneapolis, Minn., October 7th, 1905.

BIOGRAPHY OF WARREN E. OWENS

Warren E. Owens was born at Beresford, South Dakota, March 31st, 1890, being the eldest child of Joseph H. Owens and Mary (Johnson) Owens.

He was educated at the Beresford High School, and after leaving school was employed at Beresford in a harness shop for three years and in a tailor shop for over a year, and also was employed in a bank at that place for many years.

After his removal to New Underwood, S. D., he was conductor of the Owens Orchestra for four years with good success.

In 1912 our subject took up a government homestead near Viewfield, S. D., and later secured his patent for this 320 acres of land.

August 21st, 1917, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace Laravier, of Hot Springs, S. D., and they commenced housekeeping at Rapid City, where he was employed in a grocery store, for about six months, and then moved out to his homestead at Viewfield, and there remained until 1918. Then he

proved up on his claim and moved to Bloomfield, Nebraska, where he conducted a general merchandise store, for about a year, when they removed to New Underwood, and there again engaged in the mercantile business, for a year, and then sold out.

In 1920 he was employed by Rev. W. W. Goodrow for a year in his hardware store in New Underwood, South Dakota.

In 1920 he also took orders for groceries from a Chicago firm and conducted the business very successfully for six months, and then took up clerking again, during the winter of 1921 and 1922.

In the spring of 1921 our subject was honored by being elected assessor and took the assessment for the incorporated town of New Underwood for said year.

He has shown very good abilities in the mercantile business ,has wonderful success in disposing of goods, and is very correct in his accounts, as attested by his employers, who have said "that he makes less mistakes than any clerk that has ever been in their employ."

He is of an agreeable, social nature, has many friends, and his honesty has never been questioned. In 1927 he removed with his family to Rapid City, South Dakota, and is working in a large hardware establishment at that place and is having good success. Address 419 Quincy Street, Rapid City, South Dakota.

BIOGRAPHY OF GRACE (LARAVIER) OWENS

Miss Grace Laravier was born at Pierre, South Dakota, December 15th, 1894.

Her parents, Philip Laravier and Eliza (Rabidou) Laravier, settled near the city of Pierre in 1892. The former coming from Canada and the latter removing from the state of Iowa.

Dr. Philip Laravier graduated from a Canadian medical college and practiced his profession at Pierre, South Dakota, for four years, until his death in 1895.

In 1898 the mother of our subject was remarried to Carl Pratte, of Rapid City, South Dakota, and there and in other cities of the Black Hills they have continued to reside to the present time, 1921.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Sturgis, S. D., High School, where she graduated in 1915 with honors, standing third best in her class.

After her graduation the lady worked as assistant for one year in a dental office in the city of Sturgis.

During the two succeeding years she was employed as clerk in a large dry goods establishment at Hot Springs, South Dakota, where she proved her efficiency in the position and became very popular as a saleslady.

On August 21st, 1917, the subject of this sketch was married at Rapid City, South Dakota, to Warren E. Owens, of New Underwood, South Dakota.

The lady has a fine education, is industrious, intelligent and well informed on general subjects, is very practical, unassuming, of a kindly nature and has many friends.

They have two bright healthy children, Garrett L. Owens and Donna May Owens, the former born April 3rd, 1918, and the latter born December 31st, 1919. They live in Rapid City, South Dakota, and he is now engaged in the mercantile business (1929) at that place in a very large hardware establishment, and his average sales entitle him to a monthly salary of $200. They are comfortably fixed to live and are giving their children all possible educational advantages.

BIOGRAPHY OF GARRETT L. OWENS

Garrett Leroy Owens was born at Beresford, South Dakota, November 28th, 1896, being the second child of Joseph H. Owens and Mary (Johnson) Owens.

He was educated at the Beresford High School, and in the year 1911 accompanied a carload of household goods, stock and farm implements to New Underwood, South Dakota, for his parents, who were about to settle on a homestead near Viewfield, remaining there and at Quinn, S. D., for about a year and a half.

He then returned to Beresford and accepted a position in Jacobson's general store at that place, which position he held for two years, during which time he gave the best of satisfaction.

In 1916 he shipped a carload of young cattle to New Underwood, preparatory to starting in the cattle raising business, and leaving them in the care of his father, returned to Beresford and resumed his duties in Jacobson's general store for another year. He then went back to Viewfield to take care of his cattle, and made his home with his parents until his marriage, which took place on December 12th, 1918, to Miss Dottie Miller, of Viewfield, South Dakota.

They then took up their residence in New Underwood and

he and Mrs. Owens were employed by Fred L. Owens to conduct his store at that place for about four months, when they moved to the farm presented to Mrs. Owens by her father, Edward B. Miller, for a wedding present, and there they have continued to reside.

Together they own 280 acres of fine land, with plenty of timber and a good stream of water for stock.

They have a splendid home and good farming implements, also a large number of live stock, and he is one of the best and most progressive young farmers located on Elk Creek.

BIOGRAPHY OF DOTTIE G. (MILLER) OWENS

Dottie Grace Miller was born December 2nd, 1894, near Viewfield, South Dakota. Her parents, Edward B. Miller and Ellen (Shaun) Miller, were married in Tennessee January 31st, 1886, and came in March of the same year and settled on Elk Creek, a few miles north of New Underwood, South Dakota, where Mr. Miller still resides and conducts a large farm; but the mother of our subject passed away August 2nd, 1910, and was buried in a cemetery near New Underwood.

Dottie Grace Miller was educated at the New Underwood and Kansas City High Schools and at the Spearfish Normal School and Huron College, and has successfully taught two years, one year near the city of Huron and a year at Creston, South Dakota.

December 12th, 1918, Miss Miller was united in marriage to Garrett Leroy Owens, of New Underwood, South Dakota, and they took up their residence at that place.

Mrs. Owens' father is the owner of over 2,000 acres of fine land on Elk Creek and is known as the great alfalfa raiser, having sold $18,000.00 worth of seed in two years.

Our subject is an intelligent, industrious and accomplished lady and is popular wherever known.

They have a son, born November 12th, 1919. He is a bright little fellow, is the pride of the household and has been given the name Lyle Edwin. Also a son, Howard Warren, born July 26th, 1926. Lyle Edwin is (1929) attending the public school in his district and is making good progress in his studies. His father, who is clerk of the school district and a friend of education, takes the boy to school in cold weather.

Garrett L. Owens is now (1929), in addition to his farming operations, engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock

to the Sioux City market, a business in which he is very successful and is making good profits. Address Viewfield, South Dakota.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ELLEN (OWENS) STEADMAN

Ellen (Owens) Steadman was born near Postville, Wis., August 21st, 1862, and was educated in the district schools and the village school at Postville, Wis., where she made good progress in her studies and qualified herself for teaching. In 1880 our subject removed to Beresford, S. D., where she taught two terms of school, one in Union County, seven miles south of Beresford, and the other in Lincoln County, nine miles northeast of that town. In her girlhood days she was an example of kindly and unassuming manner and gracefulness that won many friends. On January 1st, 1882, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James R. Keen, she was happily married to John W., eldest son of Maurice Steadman, a prosperous farmer, who resided about seven miles south of Beresford in Union County. In 1883, when the town of Beresford started, they removed there from the farm and engaged in business, but in 1885 sold out and settled on their farm adjoining the townsite of Beresford on the east, where they have since continued to reside and have greatly prospered.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN W. STEADMAN

Our subject was the eldest son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Carson) Steadman and was born October 18th, 1857, at Owen Sound, Gray County, Province of Quebec, Canada.

At the age of 13 he came with his parents to Union County, South Dakota, and was one of the early pioneers of the northern part of the county, where he received such educational advantages as the common schools of that early day afforded.

He assisted his father on the farm until he reached the age of 24 years, when he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Owens, a daughter of Wm. and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, of Postville, Green County, Wisconsin, who has been his life partner.

Maurice Steadman, the father of our subject, was born in Canada, but his mother, Elizabeth Carson, was Irish.

The grandparents of our subject, Rev. George Steadman and his wife, Geneva Steadman, were of English birth, and the former was for many years a preacher of the gospel for the Methodist Church.

The subject of this sketch was for a long period a large

farmer and stock raiser and owns a fine farm of about 500 acres adjoining the city of Beresford on the east, but retired to Beresford in 1928 to reside.

He has been a man of prominence and influence for a long time and has served as president of the city school board and other important positions for many years, and has always been a staunch friend of a liberal education. He has given his children every possible advantage in the way of good schooling, regardless of cost or personal sacrifices. Mr. Steadman has been a life long republican and was always very popular with all classes of his party, and was offered the nomination for county commissioner at a time when success at the polls seemed assured, but he steadfastly declined the honor, preferring to remain in private life and to devote hs whole attention to his large farming interests, in which he has been remarkably successful.

He is a member of the Congregational Church of Beresford, a liberal supporter of the same and a true friend in cases of sickness and distress, in which he is always ready to offer any assistance in his power. Address Beresford, South Dakota.

BIOGRAPHY OF MORRIS W. STEADMAN

Morris W. Steadman, eldest child of John W. and Ellen (Owens) Steadman, was born at Beresford, South Dakota, November 29th, 1883, and was educated at the Beresford High School. He assisted his father for a time on the farm until he accepted the position of train dispatcher for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company at Huron, which he held until the great war, when he returned to Beresford and farmed for four years.

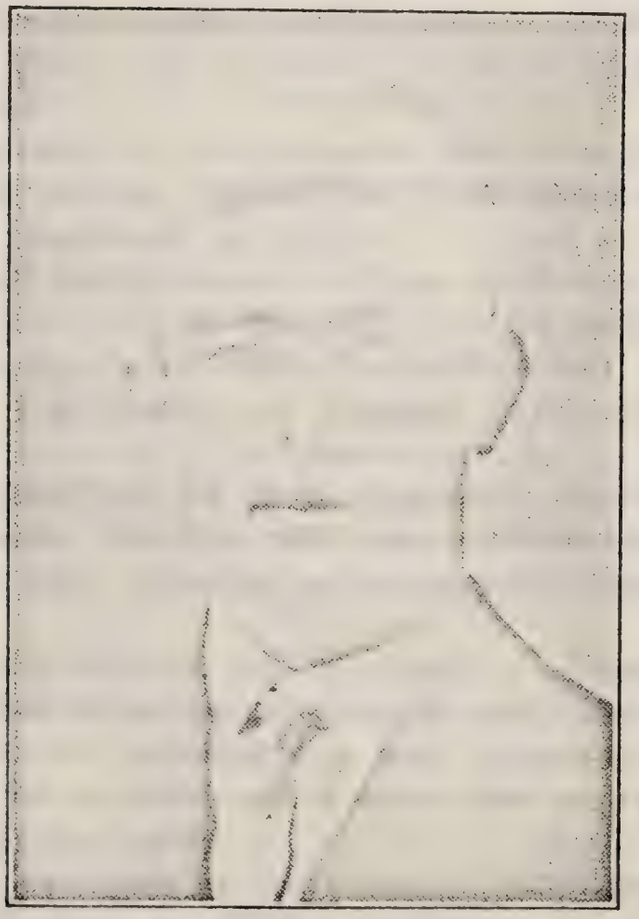
In the fall of 1921 he removed to Casper, Wyoming, to accept a like position with a railroad company there.

On November 5th, 1910, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Vina Bruner, of Huron, South Dakota, who is a splendid type of American womanhood. They have one child, Roger E., who is a bright fellow and who is the pride of his parents.

Since the above was written our subject resigned his position with the railroad company and commenced farming his father's place at Beresford in 1928, and now occupies the home of his parents, who purchased a home in the city of Beresford in 1928 and moved there, where they now reside (1929). Morris

Steadman and Mrs. Steadman are faithful workers and no doubt will make good on the farm.

Their only child, Roger Steadman, was honored in April, 1929, by being elected president of the Beresford branch of the Young Citizens' League, and was one of the delegates to the county meeting, and made a report of the doings of the league upon his return home. Family address, Beresford, South Dakota.



HON. FLOYD D. STEADMAN,
Member South Dakota Legislature from 1919 to 1923.

BIOGRAPHY OF HON. FLOYD D. STEADMAN

Floyd D. Steadman was born at Beresford, South Dakota, March 13, 1885, and graduated from the Beresford High School.

He was chosen to the position of city assessor of his native town for three years in succession, from 1912 to 1915, and was city alderman for two years, from 1919 to 1921.

He served as train dispatcher for eight years, from 1903 to 1911, when he resigned to engage in farming at Beresford, which

he pursued very successfully until 1921, when he sold out and removed in the spring of 1922 to Los Angeles, California, to make their future home.

In 1918 he was chosen to represent Union County in the legislature and was re-elected in 1920, making an honorable record in that body.

September 18, 1907, he was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Crawford, of Oakes, North Dakota, a lady of intelligence and high ideals.

They have four bright, healthy children, as follows:

Lois B., Oliver W., Laverne C., Jean E. and John E., the latter deceased.

Mr. Steadman is very sensible and practical and has a record second to none. He is now (1929) engaged in the construction of apartments for rent.

His whole family remain at home with him. He has not remarried (1929) and his daughters are his housekeepers, and a more exemplary man would be hard to find. Address 1197 West Thirty-first Street, Los Angeles, California.

LIFE SKETCH OF MRS. FLOYD D. STEADMAN

Mabel Irene Crawford was born at Houghton, South Dakota, July 25, 1888, and was the daughter of William and Sarah Crawford.

In 1891 she removed with her parents to Oakes, North Dakota, where her father passed away in 1893. She was educated in the Oakes city schools, but was compelled to leave her school work at an early age to assist her widowed mother in the support of the family.

She was employed by the telephone company at Oakes as operator for several years until September 18, 1907, when she was united in marriage to Floyd D. Steadman, who was then in the employ of the railroad company at that place.

From there they removed to Prescott, Arizona, and later to Pierre, South Dakota, and from Pierre to the city of Huron.

In 1910 they settled in Beresford, South Dakota, and resided in town while pursuing the occupation of farmer until April, 1922, when he sold his Beresford farm and removed with his family to Los Angeles, California.

On Thursday, May 4, 1922, at Los Angeles, Mrs. Steadman was taken slightly ill and was removed to a Los Angeles hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed, which

resulted in her death from a ruptured, gangrenous appendix and other complications.

Mr. Steadman and the children accompanied the remains to Beresford, South Dakota, where they were laid to rest beside those of her baby boy, who passed away February 8, 1916, aged 2 years.

The deceased was a good mother, a devoted and dutiful wife and a friend to all.

In 1916 with her husband she united with the Beresford Congregational Church and was always a willing worker in the guild and choir. She was a member of the Eastern Star at its organization and the year following. Besides her husband she left to mourn her untimely death four children: Lois, aged 14; Oliver, aged 12; LaVerna, aged 10, and Jean, aged 5 years.

She also left two brothers, Wm. Crawford, of Cresbard, S. D., and Clifford Crawford, of Anaheim, California, and three sisters, Mrs. Pearl McDonald, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Myrtle Gale, of Oakes, N. D., and Mrs. May Griggs, of Anaheim, California.

Funeral services were held at the Congregational Church on Thursday, May 11, Rev. A. R. Hyatt officiating, assisted at the grave by the Eastern Star. Her pastor delivered a beautiful and touching eulogy on her fine womanhood and most virtuous life.

Lois is now (1929) attending the State University of California, which is quite close to her home, and Oliver is a student in the Los Angeles High School.

La Verna was a college sophomore in 1927.

This is a bright family and they are all making a fine record in their studies. Address 1197 West Thirty-first Street, Los Angeles, California.

BIOGRAPHY OF RAY W. STEADMAN

Ray W. Steadman was born at Beresford, South Dakota, October 27th, 1887, the third child of J. W. and Ellen (Owens) Steadman, and was educated at the Beresford High School.

He assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, which occurred July 5th, 1912, to Miss Clara Guegal, of St. Paul Minnesota.

They removed the same year to Viewfield, South Dakota, and engaged in farming and stock raising, where they operated a ranch consisting of 800 acres near that place for ten years,

and then retired from farming and removed to Sioux City, Iowa.

They have one child, Wesley A., who became distinguished for his oratory at the age of 6 years, having given exhibitions of his wonderful eloquence as a public speaker at Rapid City, S. D., and other towns in the west part of the state, and always with the highest commendation by the press, wherever he has spoken. He was (1927) a seventh grade student in a Sioux City graded school, where his parents resided at that time and where Mr. Steadman was engaged in the insurance business. Their address now (1929) is Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

BOY ORATOR SPEAKS

Wesley Steadman, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Steadman, who live in the vicinity of New Underwood, greatly astonished the high school students when he appeared before them and gave several classic readings which would do credit to a grown person, with training in the art of public speaking.

The boy has a strong voice which could be heard in every part of the assembly room. If Rev. Billy Sunday, the great American evangelist, or William Jennings Bryan had been at the Elks Theater last evening, undoubtedly these great speakers would have taken off their hats to Master Wesley Steadman, the boy orator, who despite his tender age of 6 years is causing people to wonder at his ability as a public speaker.

His parents say that at the age of 3 years the boy began to show signs of being able to memorize pieces readily, which he would in turn recite in a clear, remarkable voice. Last night Master Wesley appeared to good advantage in three readings. His heavy number was "The Widow and Her Only Child," a dramatic number, followed by a pleasing encore. It will indeed be interesting to follow the boy's career.

(The above comments are from the Rapid City, S. D., Journal, published in 1921.)

BIOGRAPHY OF SERGEANT JOHN LESTER STEADMAN

John Lester Steadman was born at Beresford, South Dakota, June 9th, 1890, and was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Beresford High School.

He assisted his father on the farm until his country became engaged in the great war, when he volunteered in its defense, choosing the aerial service. He was made sergeant of his company and served until after the close of the war, when he

was discharged and returned to the farm, pursuing the occupation of farming up to the present time.

February 5th, 1921, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Fennessy, of Beresford, South Dakota, a teacher and a good business lady, having taught school and worked in a bank at Beresford for several years prior to her marriage.

She is industrious and a worthy wife and helpmate.

John Lester is an industrious and enterprising young man, very sensible and possessed of good general abilities and exemplary character, and the author predicts for him a career of usefulness and honor wherever his lot may be cast in the future. His address is Beresford, South Dakota (1929).

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN ALVA E. STEADMAN

Alva E. Steadman was born at Beresford, South Dakota, March 27th, 1894, being the youngest son of John W. and Ellen (Owens) Steadman. He attended the Beresford High School, where he graduated with distinction.

He then attended Yankton College and at the expiration of two years became a student at Leland Stanford University, California, where two years later he graduated with honors.

When the United States declared war on Germany he attended the training camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and in 1917 was commissioned a first lieutenant and made the record of being one of the seven best out of 160 who took the examination, although he was the youngest man of all.

In the fall of 1917 he was sent with nine other lieutenants to assist in guarding the Panama Canal, and in the spring of 1919 was discharged with the rank of captain, after twenty-two months of service in the Canal Zone.

He then became a law student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated in 1922, and for five years was very successfully engaged in the practice of law at Honolulu, Hawaii.

He represented Yankton College on the debating team while a student there, and is a young man of excellent ability, a fluent speaker, and of exemplary habits and good Christian character. The author takes pleasure in the knowledge that he is not only a scholar, a soldier, a lawyer and a judge of high attainments, but also a worthy Christian, having already lectured on that subject.

In May, 1927, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha

Cooke, a daughter of C. H. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the summer of 1927 Captain Steadman and his bride took their honeymoon trip around the world from Hawaii, going west on the Pacific Ocean and returning by way of the Atlantic Ocean. They visited Mr. Steadman's parents at Beresford for a few days and then returned to their home at Honolulu, Hawaii, where they now reside (1929).

About July 1, 1927, Captain Steadman was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court at Honolulu, Hawaii, and he now presides over a court of four judges, salary $7,500. This is a signal honor for a man of 33 years; however, we feel confident that he will prove equal to his responsibility and hope that he may rise to still higher honors before the close of life.

In the fall of 1928 Judge and Mrs. Steadman visited the former's parents at Beresford, South Dakota, and Mr. Steadman went on to Washington on business and returned home by way of Beresford.

Address Box 1197, Honolulu, Hawaii.

BIOGRAPHY OF MISS LILLIAN M. STEADMAN

Miss Lillian M. Steadman was born at Beresford, South Dakota, February 12th, 1900.

She is the youngest child and only daughter of John W. and Ellen (Owens) Steadman.

She was educated in the Beresford High School, where she graduated in a class of eighteen members with the highest honors, winning the prize scholarship of her class at the close of the school year of 1918.

In the fall of 1918 she became a student of Yankton College, which she attended for two years, and later entered the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, where she graduated with honors in the Class of 1921.

In the fall of the same year our subject accepted a position in the high school at Fennimore, Wisconsin, at a salary of $150.00 per month, and at this writing she is having good success in her work and promises a very successful career as an educator.

She is a charming lady, modest, graceful and kind, being the pride of the family and beloved by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. She also taught three years in the Beresford High School and has been very successful as an educator

and very thorough in all of her work, and as a student and a teacher has made a record of which she may well feel proud.

Miss Lillian M. Steadman was married August 22nd, 1925, to Milford William Schueler, of Bloomington, Illinois. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. R. Hyatt, of the Beresford Congregational Church, and the popular couple at once took up their residence at Bloomington, where Mr. Schueler is engaged in the banking business. He was for several years in the employ of the government as land bank appraiser, and it has been said to his credit that not one cent of interest default occurred where he acted as appraiser—a record of which he may well feel proud. He was raised on a farm in Wisconsin and is a graduate of the Wisconsin University at Madison in the same class as his wife, and is a man of ability and exemplary character, and we have every reason to believe will rise to higher honors before the close of life.

The bride is a worthy helpmate to a useful and honored husband, and the author predicts that helpfulness to the community, virtue and honor lie in the pathway of this worthy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Schueler have a fine boy, born July 2nd, 1926, and they have named him Milford William Schueler, Jr., for his father. Their address is 312 East Locust Street, Bloomington, Illinois.

OBITUARY OF LENA (OWENS) PEEBLES

Lena (Owens) Peebles was born near Postville, Green County, Wisconsin, May 1th, 1864, and was educated in the district schools and in the village school at Postville. She was married in 1888 at the latter place to Arthur Peebles, a son of Philander Peebles, a wealthy farmer and one of the early pioneers of the town of York. Our subject, with her husband, moved to Sioux County, Iowa, and engaged in farming near Ireton, which they continued to follow for several years, when they sold out and moved to said town and resided there for quite a number of years. About the year 1909 they purchased a farm near Austin, Minnesota, and took up their residence in that town and rented their place for a few years, when they moved onto the farm, which is near Taopi, Minn. In 1920 they sold out and moved to Los Angeles, California, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have two children, Nellie and Hannah. Nellie was assistant in the Ireton postoffice for several years and gave good satisfaction. She is bright, intelligent and a true lady in every sense of the word. She was employed in the Liberty bond de-

partment of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. Previously she had studied music and modern languages at Grinnell College in 1911 and 1912, and at the University of Iowa in 1913-14.

Hannah Peebles was born June 18th, 1890, and took the degree of A. B. at the University of Iowa in 1913 and taught English in the Slater High School in 1913-14, and at Eldora, Iowa, in 1915-16. She was maried to Harry Wilkins, of Chapman, Kansas, September 20, 1916. He is a fine young man of ability and integrity.

Harry Wilkins was born October 12, 1888, at Chapman, Kansas. He took the degree of A. B. at the University of Kansas in 1912. He was with the Bureau of Education in the Philippine Islands from 1914 to 1916, and went to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1920, where he enrolled in the Technical School of Kansas University and from which he received the degree of B. S. in E. E. in 1923. He was (1924) employed as development engineer by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company of Chicago, but is now (1929) engaged in business at Abilene, Kansas.

Mrs. Lena Peebles was very industrious, progressive, a good housekeeper and a good wife. She was warm-hearted and impulsive and was indeed a kind sister and a good mother, a practical friend to all. She died October 27th, 1925, of heart failure at Los Angeles, California.

Our subject, Lena Peebles, was in failing health for about four years, and although everything possible was done to effect her recovery, she gradually failed to the end, and at about 12:20 o'clock A. M., October 25th, 1925, she quietly breathed her last and was at rest aftre so much pain and suffering caused by poisoning of the blood, for which there was no cure and but little temporary relief.

Her funeral was on October 29th, conducted by a Methodist minister, and she was laid to rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Los Angeles, California, about three or four miles from her home. It is a beautiful spot on the mountain side, where she lies to await the resurrection at the last day, of which she gave ample proof of her faith in God and the salvation of her soul; as evidenced by her remarks in the following letter written to her sister, Mrs. J. W. Steadman, of Beresford, South Dakota, about a year before her death. From which the following extracts are given as testimony to her deeply religious experience:

"4307 Marmion Way, Los Angeles, Calif.,
"December 3rd, 1924.

"Dear Sister:

"How I wish you could come out to see me; for I am afraid I never will get back THERE. There are so many things I want to talk to you about. How little did I think when I left Minnesota that I would be where I am today, but such is life all through! But some day we hope to be where sorrow and sadness will never come. Wouldn't it be grand to be where we will never have to suffer any more and where there will be no sorrow or crying and where the tears will be wiped from our eyes?

"Floyd (Steadman) has been so thoughtful and good to me that I surely appreciate it; we are going to try to have them here for Christmas. Your loving sister,

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The children of Hannah (Peebles) Wilkins and Harry Wilkins, husband, are: Jean K. Wilkins, born May 31, 1919; Helen M. Wilkins, born October 14th, 1922.

Their address is Abilene, Kansas.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMMA (OWENS) HORN

Emma (Owens) Horn was born near Postville, Green County, Wisconsin, February 27th, 1867, and was educated in the district schools and in the village school at Postville. She removed to Beresford in the spring of 1886, and made a visit to Sully County in the summer and returned to Beresford in August. During the next ten years she changed her residence several times; some of her time being spent in visiting friends at various points, but most of her time working at the millinery business in Beresford and at Hudson, Iowa. Our subject was married at Hudson, Iowa, in 1896, to Joseph O. Horn of that place, where she resided with her husband until the winter of 1898 and 1899, when they removed to Hurley, South Dakota, and engaged in the restaurant business for a time, but later went into the furniture business, under the firm name of Horn & Wray, until the spring of 1902, when they moved to Campbell County, South Dakota, and took a homestead of 160 acres seven miles from Pollock. There they farmed until 1908, when they rented the place and moved to Charles City, Iowa, where her husband, Mr. Horn, worked in the Hart-Parr engine factory for three years, and they then returned to their place near Pollock, where they are again operating the farm, being engaged principally in

stock raising and are prospering in the business and making a comfortable living. Mr. Horn is an industrious, patient and exemplary citizen and is on the sure road to prosperity.

They have one child, a son, Wm. H. Horn, whose biography follows. Our subject, Mrs. Horn, is a kind mother, a good sister, a devoted wife and a friend to all. She has a happy home and is of such a kindly nature as to be loved by her associates. The son, Wm. H. Horn, has been engaged in the aeroplane business in the Southern States the past year and has become quite an expert in flying.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH O. HORN AND SON, WILLIAM H. HORN

Joseph O. Horn was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, July 20th, 1869, and removed with his parents to Hudson, Blackhawk County, Iowa, in December, 1869, and later to Charles City, Iowa, and from there to Nashua, Iowa.

He was educated in the district schools and followed the occupation of farming until his marriage at Hudson, Iowa, in 1896, to Miss Emma E. Owens, youngest daughter of William and Jane (Byrnes) Owens, formerly of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

The father of our subject, Frederick W. Horn, was born in Upper Marion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1838. He enlisted in defense of his country June 29th, 1863, in the 197th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, under Capt. M. M. Lutz, and served until the close of the war.

On March 28th, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Miller, who was born March 28th, 1848, in Pennsylvania and removed with her parents, John and Rosa Miller, to Hudson, Iowa, where they both passed away, the former aged 68 and the latter 75.

The mother of our subject, Sarah J. Horn, died at Nashua, Iowa, July 2th, 1921, at the age of 73 years.

The parents of Joseph O. Horn had eleven children born to bless their union, and they remained on a farm all of their lives. Wm. H. Horn, the only child of Joseph O. Horn and Emma E. (Owens) Horn was born at Hudson, Iowa, September 14th, 1897, and was educated in the Pollock, South Dakota, and Charles City, Iowa, High Schools, and later took a course in the Rahe Auto and Tractor School and graduated at Kansas

City, Missouri, in the spring of 1920. He then entered the Aerial Service Mechanical School of Chanute Field, Illinois, in 1921, where he has been serving as instructor in the flying department of said school, up to the winter of 1921, when he took a vacation and went to visit his parents at Pollock, South Dakota, which is their address (1929).

William Howard Horn was married November 25th, 1925, at Aberdeen, S. D., to Miss Marie Emily McWhorter of that city, and who is an accomplished lady and a daughter of A. L. McWhorter, a railroad conductor, who makes his headquarters in the city of Aberdeen, South Dakota, while our subject and his estimable wife make their home in Huron, South Dakota.

Howard was employed for several years in an automobile factory at Huron, South Dakota, for the construction of automobile tops and has succeeded well in that work.

In 1929 he took up aviation again, and is now employed by the Rapid City, S. D., Air Line Company. He is having good success as an aviator, and is said to like that occupation very much.

Address, Box 304, Huron, South Dakota.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

Mrs. Emma (Owens) Horn, being the youngest of the Owens family, and William H. Horn being her only child, the foregoing ends the record of the posterity of William and Jane Owens.

A GOLDEN DEED

The author of this work wishes to commend J. W. Stewart, ex-County Clerk of Green County, Wisconsin, for his praiseworthy efforts in securing subscribtions to a fund for the purpose of erecting a permanent fence around the cemetery, a little north of Postville, Wisconsin, and for superintending the erection of the same, in the year 1926, after all the old pioneers of the town of York were dead and their posterity scattered over various parts of the country.

This will be an enduring monument to the memory of J. W. Stewart, for he will long be remembered for this kindly and generous act to perpetuate the memory of the pioneer dead who are buried there.

The father, mother, sister Jane and infant brother, George, of the author lie buried in this old cemetery, and he would

assure Mr. Stewart the privilege of owning the book, free of charge.

TESTIMONIAL

The following much appreciated testimonial, regarding the Owens family, is from the pen of J. W. Stewart, ex-County Clerk of Green County, Wisconsin, whose father was a very near neighbor and whose grandfather, John Stewart, was one of the first pioneers of the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin. Mr. Stewart says:

"I well remember your parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Owens, as they were our nearest neighbors, very quiet, unassuming and unpretentious sort of people, and raised a good-sized family of children, who all seemed to have considerable ability and above the average intellectually.

"Many of your mother's relatives seemed especially bright, so far as I am able to judge.

"You should not be ashamed of your ancestors; but on the other hand you should feel proud of them.

"I would be pleased to have a chance to read a copy of your book when you have it printed; as I judge from the tone of your letter that what you would write would be very interesting as well as instructive.

"Very best wishes from your friend,

"J. W. STEWART."

JANE (OWENS) McQUITTY

The following are descendants of Jane (Owens) McQuitty, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a daughter of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place:

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM J. McQUITTY AND FAMILY

William J. McQuitty was born on the farm near Douglas, Ontario, Canada, December 15th, 1847. He was the eldest child of Jane (Owens) McQuitty, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and a grandson of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place.

He was educated in the common schools of early pioneer days and has always followed the occupation of farming, in which he was very successful and became the owner of a farm of 200 acres only one and one-half miles from the town of Douglas.

He was united in marriage to a woman of intelligence and high ideals, whose maiden name was Burgess, and who is of Scotch descent. They have a bright and useful family, as follows: Joseph McQuitty, who owns a farm about four miles north of Douglas at Cobden, Ontario. He is very successful financially and is one of the prominent farmers of the neighborhood. Prof. Wm. McQuitty was teaching in a business college on Long Island, New York, but is now (1927) principal of a high school in Brooklyn, New York, and is very successful. Dr. Melvin McQuitty graduated in medicine in 1920 at Toronto, Ontario, and is employed by the government in a sanitarium at Tranquille, British Columbia, Canada. Prof. Douglas McQuitty graduated from Renfrew College in 1920 and is cashier of the Bank of Montreal at Shawville, Quebec, Canada. Emily McQuitty and Harold McQuitty were at home with their parents on the farm near Douglas in 1926, and the accomplished scholar, Miss Alice McQuitty, the youngest daughter, is a graduate of a normal school and is a very successful teacher of long experience. She is industrtious, persevering and efficient, is of the most exemplary character, and too much can hardly be said to her credit. She is (1927) teaching in a graded school at Nipegon, Ontario .

Mr. and Mrs. McQuitty are very industrious and enterprising and are deserving of much credit for their efforts and sacrifices in giving so many of their children a college education and fitting them for important and honorable positions. Address Douglas, Ontario, Canada.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH E. McQUITTY AND FAMILY

Joseph E. McQuitty was born near Douglas, Ontario, Canada, about 1849 ,and was the second child of Jane (Owens) McQuitty, who was a daughter of Edward and Winifred (Neal Owens, both of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

Our subject was educated in the common schools, similar to his only brother, Wm. J. McQuitty, of Douglas.

He removed to Eganville, Ontario, and he and family took up their residence in that town, where they have lived for many years.

When the great war broke out, their two sons, Owen McQuitty and Roy McQuitty, volunteered in defense of their country and served three years in France, the former being in the

electric service and the latter in the ranks to the close of the war.

Mr. McQuitty has been dealing in horses to a considerable extent. He is industrious, prosperous and well spoken of.

Address, Eganville, Ontario, Canada.

EDWARD OWENS, JUNIOR

The following are descendants of Edward Owens, Junior, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a son of Edward Owens, Senior, and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place:

BITUARY OF EDWARD OWENS, JR., AND MRS. OWENS AND CHILDREN

Edward Owens, Jr., was born near Douglas, Ontario, Canada, June 30th, 1854, and was a son of Edward Owens, Sr., and a grandson of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

He received his education in the district schools and in early manhood moved to the state of Washington, and in 1908 emigrated to Sullivan Lake, Alberta, Canada, where he resided until his death, November 30th, 1921.

Mrs. Owens was born in Washington County, Illinois, and from there moved to Texas, and from Texas to the state of Washington, where she was united in marriage to Edward Owens, about the year 1889, and remained there until 1908. They then moved to Sulivan Lake, Alberta, Canada. She survives her husband and still resides there, with the responsibility of a large family. Her maiden name was Charlotte L. West, and she was the daughter of Rev. A. West, of the Christian Church.

The names and dates of birth of the children are as follows:

Humphrey West Owens, born December 29th, 1890, and died March 7th, 1908; Alva Otto Owens, born March 21st, 1892, and is still single in 1922; Rodney Mason Owens, born October 4th, 1893, and is still unmarried; Hattie Ellen Owens, born April 2nd, 1895, and died October 4th, 1902; Ida May Owens, born January 26th, 1897, and married March 8th, 1921, to W. W. Smith; Florence Ann Owens, born July 27th, 1899, and married January 23rd, 1918, to W. H. Winmill.

The following named are single, 1922: Alonzo Benson Owens, born July 9th, 1901; Roy Irving Owens, born December

6th, 1903, and Viola Grace Owens, born March 10th, 1905. The latter is at home with her mother and is the author of this sketch of the family. She has just passed the eighth grade and is ready for high school.

Otto Alva Owens enlised with the Canadian Army in the Machine Gun Division. He served three years in France, was engaged in several battles and was wounded twice in Vima Ridge, France. He has been engaged in the logging business at Raymond, Washington, since his discharge.

Rodney Owens enlisted in the United States Army but was not sent to France. He was taken with pneumonia and was confined to his bed for 103 days. He was unconscious for six weeks, but recovered and was discharged. He is still in a hospital at Prescott, Arizona, at this date, March 19th, 1922.

Edward Owens had three children by his first wife, as follows: Henry C. Owens, born September 9th, 1882; Venie L. Owens,, born December 31st, 1883, and died July 19th, 1920, and Edward R. Owens, born May 25th, 1889. Henry C. Owens resides at Deep River, Washington, and Edward R. Owens at Sullivan Lake, Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Winmill has three children: Irving E., Raymond O., and Doris E. Winmill. Mrs. Edward Owens lives seventeen miles from Castor, Alberta, which is their nearest railroad town. Address, Sullivan Lake, Alberta, Canada.

HENRY C. OWENS

Henry C. Owens was born September 9th, 1882, in the state of Washington. He is a son of Edward Owens of Douglas, Ontario, Canada, and a grandson of Edward Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland. Henry C. Owens was educated in the public schools of the state of Washington, and in 1908 removed with his parents to Sullivan Lake, Alberta, Canada, and was married to Miss Jennie C. Matta, of Deep River, Washington, born in 1884 at that place. They have nine children, as follows: Anna Bell Owens, born in 1903; Edwin Thomas Owens born in 1905; Pearl Mildred Owens, born April 14th, 1908; Irene J. Owens, born November 12th, 1909; Ellen Jane Owens, born May 22nd, 1911; Orral Kermit Owens, born October 7th, 1912; Jane Adeline Owens, born October 14th, 1914; Charles I. Owens, born January 8th, 1915; Ethel S. Owens, born December 20th, 1919. Anna Bell is married to Andrew Anderson, who works in

the woods in winter and fishes in the river. Their address is Astoria, Oregon.

Ione is married to Archie J. Gilbert, of Jewell, Oregon, who is in the employ of the B. W. Timber Company of that place, and Pearl Mildred works in Raymond, Washington. All the other children are with their parents. Irene Owens is betrothed to Charles Jones, of Raymond, Washington, and expects to be married about January 1st, 1928. Henry C. Owens works in the woods most of the time as engineer, at a salary of $8.00 per day. Mrs. Owens' principal duties are taking care of her large family and acting as maternity nurse. They have a ranch of 80 acres at Deep River and keep from five to seven cows. So they are engaged both in ranching and logging and besides Mrs. Owens serves as maternity nurse, which keeps the whole family quite busy. They celebrated their silver wedding December 26th, 1927. The author takes pleasure in recording this worthy family.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH A. (FARRELL) OWENS AND FAMILY

William Owens was born at Douglas, Ontario, Canada. He was a son of Edward Owens, who was killed at a house raising near Douglas in the year 1861, leaving four sons, as follows: Edward, William, Thomas and Henry J. Owens. Our subject was a grandson of Edward Owens, Sr., and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and was educated in the common schools of early pioneer days.

He removed to Rolla, North Dakota, and from there immigrated to Randle, Washington, being one of the early settlers, where he became the proprietor of a large ranch, has a fine home and has greatly prospered by farming and stock raising.

Our subject has a useful and intelligent family, two of whom are high school graduates.

He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ann Farrell, and the following is a brief sketch of the life of her who is his faithful wife and helpmate through life:

Elizabeth Ann Farrell was born at Uxbridge, Ontario, twenty miles from Toronto, and was united in marriage to William Owens, of Douglas, Ontario, Canada, and the following named children came to bless this union: Anna May Owens was born at Rolla, North Dakota, March 17th, 1886, and was one of the few pioneer children of Randle, Washington. Her indulgent parents, although the country was new and school privileges

96+97 missing

logging camp July 22nd, 1916, and his early death was greatly deplored.

Miss Viva Owens.

Viva Owens, daughter of Thomas M. Owens, was born May 27th, 1898. She graduated at the Ellensburg Normal School in 1919 and taught in the graded schools of Sedro Wolley one term and the graded school of Raymond for three consecutive years, and the last year was principal of four grades.

In 1923 she was married to Louis J. Gordon, and for four years they resided at Sedro Wolley; but at present (1929) their home is at Everett, Washington, where Mr. Gordon is employed by the Frigidaire Company as service manager. They have two children, Lois H., born April 19th, 1924, and Thomas Mitchell, born September 24th, 1928. The subject of this sketch has made a fine record.

Address, Everett, Washingon.

BIOGRAPHY OF H. J. OWENS AND FAMILY

Henry J. Owens was born January 1st, 1861. He was the youngest of four sons born to Edward Owens, Jr., at Douglas, Ontario, Canada, and a grandson of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland. When 16 years of age he moved to Manitoba, and from there to North Dakota, and then to the state of Washington. In 1895 he removed to Bakersfield, California, where he was united in marriage on January 8th, 1896, to Louisa Siler, who was born November 30th, 1866, at Franklin, North Carolina. When 3 years of age she removed with her parents to Tennessee, and at the age of 18 moved to Washington, and in 1894 to California. Their first child, Jacob H. Owens, was born at Bakersfield April 17, 1897. Thomas Siler Owens was born in Washington October 31, 1898. William G. Owens was born August 4th, 1900, and Elizabeth Owens was born June 5th, 1902. The three latter were born in the state of Washington.

Jacob H. Owens enlisted March 26th, 1917, and was promoted to corporal November 5th, 1917, and was raised to sergeant July 1st, 1918. He served with the A. E F. forces in France from September 19th, 1917, to September 10th, 1919. Took part in the St. Mihiel offensive September 12th, 1916. Was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 2nd, 1918, to October 10th, 1918. He was engaged in the Champagne-Meuse-Argonne

offensive from October 31st, 1918, to November 11th, 1918. He marched to the Rhine in Germany with the army of occupation from December 13th, 1918, to March, 1919, when he went to the University of Nancy to school until July, 1919, and was discharged from the service at Camp Lewis September 22nd, 1919. After returning home he entered the college at Corvallis, Oregon, as a junior and attended until Christmas, 1919, when he quit his college work and was united in marriage to Miss Lorna Williamson at Corvallis June 9th, 1920. She was born at Albany, Oregon, August 8th, 1898. They have two sons, Robert W. Owens, born September 13th, 1921, and Henry Owens, born in 1924. Jacob H. Owens is manager for the Raymond Fuel Company.

Thomas Siler Owens enlisted September 5th, 1917, and was made sergeant May 10th, 1919. December 11th, 1919, he was sent to France with the A. E. F. forces, where he served in Company K, 162nd Infantry, from September 5th, 1917, to October 3rd, 1918. He served in P. W. E. Company 67 from October 3rd, 1918, to August 31st, 1919, when he was discharged at the Presidio of S. F. Cal. October 3, 1919. Upon his arrival home he resumed his studies at college and was graduated in June, 1922. He was married August 28, 1922, and has two children, Thomas Owens, Jr., born in 1919, and Virginia Owens, born in 1923. Thomas Siler Owens is his father's logging engineer and general manager.

William O. Owens was born August 4, 1900, and was married December 19, 1926. He is logging engineer and manages a logging camp at Raymond, Washington. He is in business for himself and both he and Mrs. Owens are graduates of Oregon Agricultural College, and we have every reason to believe that they will make a success of life.

Elizabeth Owens was born June 5, 1902, and was graduated at the University of Arizona and Oregon Agricultural College. She was married September 4, 1927.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Owens are deserving of much praise for the interest they have taken in educating their whole family for usefulness in life; and too much can hardly be said in praise of their two soldier boys who volunteered so early in defense of their country. H. J. Owens is evidently a good business man, for he has been successful in the lumbering business for many years and is a man of prominence in the community where he

resides, and the same may be said of Mrs. Owens. Mr. Owens owns an interest in two sawmills.

Family address, Raymond, Washington.

MATTHEW OWENS, SENIOR

The following are descendants of Matthew Owens, Senior, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a son of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place:

BIOGRAPHY OF ALBERT G. AND MARTHA (OWENS) McINTYRE

Martha Owens, second child of Matthew Owens and Jane (Mann) Owens, was born near Douglas, Ontraio, Canada, in 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that province. In 1871 she was united in marriage at Renfrew, Ontario, to Albert G. McIntyre, a son of James M. McIntyre, and of Scotch descent.

They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood. The names of the living in order of birth are: Courtney, born in 1884; Essie, born in 1887; Harvey, born in 1890; Lynn, born in 1893; Russell, born in 1896; Lettio, born in 1898; Cora, born in 1900; Lila, born in 1901; also an adopted son, Erwin H., born in 1907.

Courtney McIntyre was married in 1906 to Gertrude Berg, but they have no children. They reside in the state of Ohio.

Harvey McIntyre married Anna Brown in 1917. They have one child, Ethel, and reside in Grand Forks, N. D. Miss Lynn McIntyre married Echo McLeod in 1919 and they have one child, Laura. They reside at Glasgow, Montana. Russell McIntyre married Lillian Donnelly in 1921; they live at Columbus, North Dakota, and have no children. Miss Lottie McInyre married Orland F. Shirk in 1919. They reside in Grand Forks and have two children, Verna Pearl Shirk and Orland Hugh Shirk, Jr.

Cora FcIntyre married George Phelps in 1920. They reside in Grand Forks and have one child, Meredith Ann Phelps. Lila McIntyre married Harry Fribourger in 1918 and they have three children, Francoise, William and Harry Eugene Fribourger. Essie and Irwin H. McIntyre reside at home in Grand Forks. Albert George McIntyre for the past eighteen years has been land agent for the E. J. Larder Land Company, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, which is a fine record for stability. He also has farming interests in Gleason, Montana, to look after. He is

said to be a good business man and is well spoken of by those who know him. Address, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

BIOGRAPHY OF ANNIE (OWENS) TOWNS AND FAMILY

Annie Owens was born near Douglas, Ontario, in 1859. She was educated in the district schools and was married to Wyman Towns in 1886, who was killed by the kick of a horse in 1917 at the age of 56 years, leaving her a widow with a family of three children and two deceased. The living are: Mrs. Edith Watson, born in 1890; Moody Towns, born in 1897, and Allan Towns, born in 1899. The deceased are: Mrs. (Towns) McPherson and Essie Towns, both died without issue. She resides in Hyndford, Ontario, Canada. Our subject is a daughter of Matthew Owens, formerly of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, but who emigrated to Douglas with his brothers and sisters in early pioneer days. She is a granddaughter of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and is a sister of Mrs. A. G. McIntyre, of Grand Forks, North Dakota. She met with a great misfortune in the loss of her husband, thus leaving her alone with all the cares of a family, but she is industrtious and patient in bearing her responsibilities. Address, Hyndford, Ontario.

JAMES OWENS, SENIOR

The following are descendants of James Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a son of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place:

POSTERITY OF JAMES OWENS AND MARY (ELLIS) OWENS, OF TILAHENY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND, AND LATER OF DOUGLAS, ONTARIO, CANADA

Children of James Owens and Mary (Ellis) Owens: Matthew Owens, Jr., Douglas, Ontario, Canada; Mary (Owens) McLauren, Lutherglen, New, Ontario; Mrs. Wm. James, Lutherglen, New, Ontario.

Children of Albert and Mary (Owens) McaLuren: Wm. A. McLauren, Winifred McLauren, Ellen M. McaLuren, Henry W. McLauren, Matthew McLauren, Annie McLauren, Albert McLauren, James McLauren, Edward McLauren, Margaret McJohn McLauren Beckett, Lutherglen, Ontario.

Children of James Beckett and Ellen (McaLuren) Beckett: John McLauren Beckett, Luhergleu, Ontario.

Children of Henry Wilifred McLauren and Alice M. (Saunders) McLauren: Gordon D. McLauren, born September 25th, 1907, child of second wife, Eliza K. McLauren; Alice Maude McLauren, born January 10th, 1886, and died in 1907 without issue.

Children of Richard and Winifred (McLauren) Schubert: Laura C. Schubert, born January 2nd, 1897; Florence A. Schubert, born April 10th, 1898; Myrtle M. Schubert, born April 25th, 1900; Elsie M. Schubert, born September 19th, 1902; Ervine W. Schubert, born March 11th, 1905; Maurice A. Schubert, born November 17th, 1907; James L. Schubert, born January 10th, 1913; Allen Roy Schubert, born December 20th, 1914; Estella C. Schubert, born May 25th, 1916.

Children of Robert and Anna (McLauren) Fletcher: Marion M. Fletcher, born April 12th, 1909; Olive Lavina Fletcher, born October 5th, 1911; Reginald D. Fletcther, born December 2nd, 1915.

Children of Albert and Martha E. (Fletcher) McLauren: Albert B. McLauren, born June 21st, 1919.

Children of James McLauren and Margaret (Farmer) McLauren: Henry W. McLauren, born October 23rd, 1915; Leonard E. McLauren, born April 17, 1917; Basil B. McLauren, born in November, 1918; Alice V. McLauren, born December 28th, 1920.

Margaret M. McLauren, unmarried.

Austin R. McLauren, unmarried.

Children of William A. McLauren and Lavina (Rowatt) McLauren: Wm. K. Rowatt McLauren, born January, 1917.

ELLEN (OWENS) BECKETT

The following are descendants of Ellen (Owens) Beckett, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a daughter of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of that place:

JOHN BECKETT

John Beckett is he eldest child of Ellen (Owens) Beckett and James Beckett, and a grandson of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and was born near Douglas, Ontario, Canada. He removed from there to Clontart, Ontario, and settled on a farm where he now (1922) resides. He is married but has no children at this time

(1922). Our subject owns a farm of 100 acres. His address is Clontart, Ontario, Canada.

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD BECKETT

Edward Beckett, the second son of James Beckett and Ellen (Owens) Beckett and a grandson of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, was born near Douglas, Ontario, Canada, November 12, 1854. At the age of 16 he went to work for farmers and lumber men, and at the age of 25 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Andrews, a daughter of the late Robert Andrews. She was born November 1, 1853, and died August 22, 1921. The deecased was in poor health for twenty-five years preceding her death. To this marriage were born four children, as follows James Robert Beckett, born September 28, 1880; John H. Beckett, born February 9, 1882; Alvin Stanley Beckett, born February 4, 1884, anad William Isaac Beckett, born November 4, 1888. He was married to Eliza Raycraft in 1915 and by this union has two children: Ida T. Beckett, born in August, 1916, and Clifford Beckett, born in August, 1921. There have been no deaths in Edward Beckett's family and his three first named sons are not married. William Isaac Beckett has been very successful and owns a fine farm of 400 acres at present (1922), and is comfortably fixed for his declining years. Mr. Beckett has led an industrious life as a farmer. His address is Clontart, Ontario, Canada.

JAMES BECKETT, JUNIOR

James Beckett, Jr., was born near Douglas, Ontario, Canada, and was the third child of Ellen (Owens) Beckett and James Beckett, Sr., of that place, and a grandson of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny,Wicklow County, Ireland. Mr. Beckett is married, but at this time (1922) has no children.

Our subject owns a farm of 100 acres.

Address, Douglas, Ontario, Canada.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM BECKETT

William Beckett was born at Scotch Bush, Grattan Township, Ontario, Canada, October 24th, 1858. He was the fourth son of James Beckett and Ellen (Owens) Beckett, the latter being a sister of Wm. Owens, the father of the author, and a granddaughter of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens.

In 1861, when our subject was 2½ years of age, his mother died and he was taken to live with an uncle, William Beckett, and there remained until 1875, when he entered the employ of Robert Sipsey in the lumber woods and on the rivers, also, and part of the time doing a little in the way of farming until 1888, with the exception of two years spent in the Province of Quebec.

April 15th, 1888, Wm. Beckett was united in marriage to Miss Mary Andrews, of Grattan Township, and took up the occupation of farming on a farm of 100 acres, which he had purchased in Brownley Township, Renfrew County, Ontario, the previous summer. In 1907 Mr. Beckett purchased 500 acres more, near his original farm, so that his boys might have plenty to do and have farms for themselves.

In 1916 he purchased another 100 acres of land close by for his eldest son, Robert John, as a farm, and in the same year he was called to mourn the loss of his beloved wife, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, received the year previous. She died at the age of 58 years.

Our subject has a family of two boys and two girls, as follows: Sarah Ellen, born March 4th, 1891, and married to Thos. Stokes, of Bromley Township, June 24th, 1914. Robert John, born June 9th, 1893, and married February 28th, 1917, to Miss Mabel Andrews, of Mixburg, Ontario, and they settled on the new farm purchased by the groom's father, but sold out in 1920, and purchased a fine farm in Peeckenhawk Township, where they now reside.

Wm. Wesley, born May 6th, 1895, and married June 23rd, 1920, to Miss Edna Hynes, of North Cote, and remained on the farm with his father until 1921, when he took up the occupation of barber and is doing a good business at New Liscord, New, Ontario.

Orvilla Ann, born May 20th, 1897, is keeping house for her father on the old homestead, which he operates himself at the age of 63. He is industrious, prosperous, a good citizen, and has been very successful.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH BECKETT AND ANNIE (DEWAR) BECKETT

Joseph Beckett was born at Grattan, Onario, Canada, April 24th, 1861.

He was the youngest son of James Beckett and Ellen

(Owens) Beckett, and a grandson of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

Our subject has farmed all his life in several different places, not far from Douglas, except that he has had some experience in ordinary labor and the sawing of lumber.

They now live on a farm one mile from Douglas in Bromley Township, and he still operates a farm at the age of 61 years.

On April 25th, 1894, he was united in marriage in Bromley Township, to Miss Annie M. Dewar, who is still living.

Mrs. Dewar, the mother of Mrs. Joseph Beckett, who lived with them many years, passed away December 27th, 1921, at the advanced age of 87 years and 5 months. She was one of the very early pioneers.

They have no children and are living comfortably on their farm close to town. He is industrious and virtuous and deserves the best there is in life. Address, Douglas, Ontario, Canada.

ANN (OWENS) THOMPSON

The following are descendants of Ann (Owens) Thompson, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, and who was a daughter of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place:

POSTERITY OF JAMES THOMPSON AND ANN (OWENS) THOMPSON

Ann Owens Thompson was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland. She was a daughter of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens of that place. She was married to James Thompson and emigrated to Maspeth, Queens County, Long Island, New York, between the years 1847 and 1850. There they engaged in the mercantile business on Perry Avenue about 200 feet east of Remsen, P. L. There they were conducting a store in 1860, 1870 and 1880.

William Thompson, the eldest child, served in the war for the Union from 1861 to 1865 and returned home uninjured. There were five other children, as follows: James Thompson, of Haupauge, Suffolk County, New York. The others are Jane Thompson, Henry Thompson and Robert Thompson. The youngest child, Emma Thompson, who died March, 1922, was married to Charles Beach, an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, running trains between Riverhead and Long Island City. His address is Riverhead, Long Island.

Mrs. Ann (Owens) Thompson was a noble woman, well informed, and who used to write beautiful letters to her brother, William Owens, the father of the author. She died at Maspeth, New York, about the year 1890.

POSTERITY OF JOSEPH OWENS, SON OF EDWARD AND WINIFRED (NEAL) OWENS, OF TINAHELY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND

OBITUARY OF JOSEPH OWENS AND SARAH (EVANS) OWENS

Joseph Owens, the youngest son of Edward and Winifred (Neal) Owens, was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, June 1st, 1827, and in his youth and early manhood learned the carpenter trade from his father, Edward Owens, who was skilled in that line of work.

His school advatnages were very limited, but he made good use of his opportunities and was well informed on subjects in general.

In 1847, the second year of the Irish famine, in company with his brothers and sisters, James, Edward Matthew, Jane and Ellen, he emigrated to Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada, and settled in the woods a little south of where the village of Douglas now stands, and in a few years had 100 acres of land under cultivation, and was said to be the most prosperous of the family who settled in that vicinity.

So well skilled was he in the use of carpenter tools, that in the early pioneer days of the settlement, before the railroad was built into that country, he was employed to make coffins for those who died in that vicinity.

Also to show the respect entertained for his exemplary Christian character, let it be known that for many years he was an elder in the Episcopal Church at Douglas.

Joseph Owens was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Evans, a lady of good abilities and a fine type of womanhood, who proved to be a good wife and mother. She died July 20th, 1914 at the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased was a worthy helpmate, of exemplary character, and greatly beloved and mourned by her family.

To Joseph and Sarah (Evans) Owens have been born nine children, all of whom are living, as follows: Richard Owens, of Haleybury, Ontario, Canada; Mary Jane (Owens) Dick, of

Hyndford, Ontario; Richard Owens, of Prince Rupert, Alberta; Corporal Wm. Owens, soldier in France; Sarah Ellen (Owens) Mick, of Edmonton, Alberta; Eliza Ann (Owens) Dick, of Grattan, Ontario; Peter Joseph Owens, of Brandon, North Dakota; Abraham Owens, of Wilberforce, Ontario, and John Owens, of Rankin, Ontario, Canada.

Corporal Wm. Owens and Peter J. Owens served in the Great War in France and returned home uninjured, except the former, who contracted rheumatism in the service, and the latter, who had a cancer successfully removed from his lip. The former is a shoemaker in Winnipeg and the latter a farmer at Brandon.

When our subject became too old to work he gave his yonugest son, John, a farm of 100 acres to keep him as long as he should live, and it is said that he divided the remainder of his property among his children, according to their several needs, and through the kindness and consideration shown him by his son and his son's noble wife, his latter days were spent happily and in contentment.

Up to within three days of his death he was in his usual good health, when he received a paralytic stroke and he never regained consciousness. He had been very poorly in mind, and scarcely able to speak intelligently for three months, and passed away July 31st, 1921, at the ripe old age of 94 years and 2 months.

His funeral was very large, out of respect for his many good qualities of head and heart, which endeared him to his neighbors and his large circle of acquaintances, and he was laid beside his good wife, who died July 20th, 1914, and who was interred in the cemetery at the little Episcopal Church in the village of Douglas, Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada, several years before him.

Thus passed away an early pioneer, a noble type of manhood, and a consistent Christian, to await the resurrection at the last day and to receive his reward for a life well spent in the service of the Master.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN DICK AND FAMILY

Mary Jane (Owens) Dick was born near Douglas in 1854 and was the eldest daughter of Joseph Owens and Sarah (Evans) Owens. She was united in marriage to John Dick, who was a son of David Dick, a Scotchman, who was by occupation a

miller who migrated to Manitoba and settled at Brandon, where he died at the age of 82 years. Mr. and Mrs. Dick were married March 1st, 1877. They own a fine improved farm of 550 acres three miles south of Hyndford, Ontario, and their son, Peter Dick, is the proprietor of 450 acres, one mile from his parents. He married Miss Gertrude Miller, of Eganville, and they have a fine little girl aged 15 months (1919). Mrs. Dick is a fine young lady and is a cousin of Mrs. John Owens, formerly of Egansville, but now of Rankin, Ontario, Canada.

Peter Dick is very popular in the community where he resides and has served as secretary and treasurer of the Rural Telephone Line and is a progressive farmer. Mrs. Peter Dick is the eldest daughter of Chas. Miller, of Eganville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dick have a family of six other children, all of whom are industrtious and of good character.

Mary Jane married Wm. Thompson, of Hyndford, and Lena married Moses Mick, of the same place, but the atter resides in Edmonton (1922).

The others are Jessie May, Minnie, Joseph and Leslie. Mr. John Dick is one of nature's noble men, and his wife, Mrs. Dick, is a cousin of whom the author feels proud, because of her noble traits of womanly character and dignified appearance. She is a model wife and mother and too much can hardly be said in her praise.

Address, Hyndford, Ontario, Canada.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN OWENS

John Owens was born at Grattan, Ontario, Canada, July 29th, 1873, on a farm, and continued to live on the same place until March, 1904, when he removed to Wilberforce, Ontario, Canada.

Our subject was the youngest son of Joseph Owens and Sarah (Evans) Owens, early pioneers, who settled in that vicinity about the year 1847, the former emigrating from near Tinahely, Wicklow County, Ireland.

John Owens, like the other members of the family, was educated in such public schools as that country afforded, and continued to assist his father on the farm until December 22nd, 1905, when he was united in marriage to Miss Susan J. Leech, the daughter of a farmer who resided only one mile from the groom's parents.

They settled on a farm a few miles north of Eganville,

where they resided until 1922, when our subject sold out for $6,000.00 and purchased a comfortable residence and one and one-half acres of and adjoining the village of Rankin, Ontario, for their future home and where they have continued to reside up to the present time.

He is industrious, progressive and moral and is a fine specimen of the strong, rugged, unassuming sensible class, who have converted the wilderness into comfortable homes, and who deserve the best there is in life as a reward for their labor.

Addrsss, Raskin, Ontario, Canada.

BIOGRAPHY OF SUSAN J. (LEECH) OWENS

Susan J. Leech was born at Wilberforce, Ontario, Canada, March 10th, 1882, and was a daughter of Edward Leech and Phoebe (Edwards) Leech, both of Irish parentage. The former born in Carleton County, Ontario, Canada, and the latter in Wexford County, Ireland.

The father of the latter was head carpenter for a man by the name of Doyne in Ireland, but who emigrated to Canada in 1869 and settled in Renfrew County.

The parents of our subject were married in 1872 and settled on a farm at Wilberforce, where the subject of our sketch was born and resided, receiving her education in the common schools, until December 22nd, 1905, when she was united in marriage to John Owens, the youngest son of Joseph Owens, who resided only one mile from her parents.

They have no chidren of their own, but in 1907, two years after their marriage, they took an orphan boy named John from the "Ann McPherson Home" in Engand to raise, and he remained with them for five and one-half years.

When the great World War began he was in the United States and, enlisting in the American army, was sent to China for three years, when he was recalled to the United States in November, 1927, and sent to France in March, 1918, where he was killed in action July 5th of the same year.

He applied for government life insurance and named the subject of this sketch as his beneficiary, and as a consequence of his being killed she is now receiving $57.50 per month, which is to be paid for a period of twenty years.

Mrs. Owens is a fine appearing, intelligent lady, a true wife and a splendid type of noble American womanhood.

BIOGRAPHY OF ELIZA ANN (OWENS) DICK AND FAMILY

Eliza Ann Owens was born near Douglas. She was the youngest daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Evans) Owens, her father being the youngest child of Edward Owens and Winifred (Neal) Owens, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland.

Our subject was educated in the common schools and was united in marriage March 13th, 1877, to Wm. Dick, who is now deceased. She is the mother of eight children, five boys and three girls, as follows:

Peter Dick, who is single and living at home and who is church treasurer.

Wm. Dick was married to Miss Dorothy Sharp, of Hyndford, in March, 1917. He is the owner of a farm of 200 acres near his mother.

Sarah Belle married George Livingstone, of Hyndford.

Jessie is single, at home and is a teacher in the Sunday School.

The other three boys were in the service of their country, and their sketches or biographies follow.

Mrs. Dick is still a widow. She is very prosperous and, together with her sons, they own in all 700 acres of valuable land five miles south of Hyndford, near Grattan.

She is a very congenial lady and of the most exemplary character, and to know her is but to admire her for her fine social faculties and most kindly ways. She had three sons who served their country faithfully in the World War, and of whom she is justly proud.

Edward Dick won a medal of honor in France for bravery in battle, and the other two boys did their duty faithfully in the service of their country.

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD DICK

Edward Dick, the sixth child of Wm. Dick and Eliza Ann (Owens) Dick, who served nineteen months in the great war in France, was born near Hyndford, Ontario, Canada, and was educated in the public schools.

He assisted his widowed mother on the farm until April 15th, 1916, when he enlisted as a volunteer in the 209th Battalion in the Province of Saskatchewan. He did his training with that battalion at Camp Hughs, Manitoba, and went overseas the same year. In England he was transferred to Crowbore Camp, where he was attached to the Provisional Machine

Gunners and accompanied said unit to England, and was with the machine gunners for the whole duration of his services in France. He took part in the following battles: Hill 60; Hill 70; Pacchendale, 1917; Amiens, August 8th, 1918; Canal De Noird, September 26th, 1918; Bulouge Wood; Cambria, October 9th, and Monz, November 11th. He made a record to be proud of and won a distinguished conduct medal on October 9th at the battle of Cambria.

BIOGRAPHY OF STANLEY E. DICK

Stanley E. Dick, the youngest child of Wm. Dick and Eliza Ann (Owens) Dick, was born near Hyndford, Ontario, Canada, and was taking a course in college at Ottawa, Ontario, when he enlisted in the Dispatch Riders in the city of Ottawa at age of 16.

From Ottawa he was sent with his unit to train at Kingston, Ontario, and from there was sent to Toronto, where he completed his military preparation and went overseas in January, 1917. He was drilling at Bexhill, Brainshot and East Sandling, England, for fifteen months, and was returned to Canada as under age, and was discharged from the young soldiers' battalion at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

The young soldier is deserving of much credit for his patriotism in volunteering to defend his country while in college and under age. Such sacrifices for duty will be rewarded, and he has resumed his college course with a view to finishing it.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHNNY DICK

Sergeant John Dick, the seventh child of Wm. and Eliza Ann (Owens) Dick, was born near Hyndford, Ontario, Canada, and educated in the public schools. He assisted his widowed mother on the farm until September 17th, 1918, when he enlisted in the 240th Battalion at Renfrew, Ontario, and was given the rank of sergeant and was designated as recruiting officer for his battalion, but during his stay at Penbroke, Ontario, he took a hemorrhage of both lungs and was discharged as unfit for further service, because of his physical condition, and was granted a pension for permanent disability.

The National Anthem of Canada.
"THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER"
(For Our Canada Relatives.)

In days of yore from Britland's shore
Wolfe, the dauntless hero, came;
He planted firm Brittania's flag
On fair Canada's domain.

Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever.

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever;
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever.

At Queenstown's Heights, and Lundy's Lane,
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For Freedom's homes, and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died.

And those dear rights they there upheld
We swear to yield them never;
Our watchword evermore shall be
The Maple Leaf forever.

Our fair Dominion now extends
From old Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace forever be our lot
And plenteous store abound.

May the ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
Flourish green o'er Freedom's home
The Maple Leaf forever.

On Merry England's far-famed land
May kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless old Scotland evermore
And Ireland's Emerald Isle.

Then swell the song both loud and long
'Til rocks and forests quiver,

God save our King and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever.

—Alyexander Muir.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

James and Jane (Welsh) Byrnes, of Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, had four sons, no two of whom spelled their names the same. Edward wrote it Bourns; James wrote it Byrnes; Richard spelled it Burns, and William made it Byrne. The reason for this is unknown. However, the evil cannot be remedied at this late day and therefore must remain so, although a matter to be regretted.

JAMES BYRNES, SENIOR, AND FAMILY

James Byrnes, Senior, was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, in the year 1798, and was united in marriage to Miss Jane Welsh of the same place in the year 1819. To this union were born six children, as follows: Jane (Byrnes) Owens, Edward Byrnes, James Byrnes, Jr., Richard Byrnes, Eliza (Byrnes) Lloyd, and William Byrnes.

James Byrnes, Sr., established a home in the country about three miles east of where the village of Tilaheny now stands and one mile from Edward Owens. Here by farming and partly by keeping a feed store he was very successful and made a good living for his family. At the age of 42 he was taken sick and died of what is probably known as quinzy now, but at that time they had no such name for it.

He left a small fortune for each of his children and their mother, and who all sailed for America in the spring of 1850 and settled in the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, where the sons secured large farms and were soon classed among the most wealthy citizens of the township.

Their widowed mother and sister, Eliza, kept house for them until their marriage, and they made great progress in improving their farms and erecting substantial and up to date residences and good outbuildings for stock and other purposes.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BYRNES, SENIOR, AND JANE (WELSH) BYRNES, OF TILAHENY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND

Edward Bourns was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, about the year 1823, and was the eldest son of James

and Jane (Welsh) Bourns. His educational advantages were very limited, but he made good use of what opportunities he did have and was not ignorant, but became practically self-educated.

He cleared a fine farm in the timber not far from where the town of New Glarus, Wisconsin, now stands, which he farmed until after the war for the Union, when he sold out and purchased considerable fine prairie land about ten miles south of Waterloo, Iowa, at the extremely low price of $3.00 per acre.

There he improved a fine farm and established a home and remained there for a few years, when he purchased a large acreage of land about a mile east of Applington, Butler County, Iowa, which he improved, and took up his residence in the village of Applington, where he kept the only hotel in town for several years and farmed his land at the same time, one mile east of town.

Our subject became quite wealthy, but was not long to enjoy the fruits of his labor, for about the year 1876 he was taken sick with inflammation of the bowels and died in one day, and is buried in the cemetery a little north of that town. Before his death he gave the fine farm south of Waterloo to his only son, James. He was very ambitious, a good business man, accumulated a fine fortune for his family, and was of a very generous nature.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ELIZA (LUMBUS) BOURNS

Alice (Bourns) Cornwall was born in June, 1850, at sea and was united in marriage to Patrick Cornwall, a soldier in the 26th Iowa Regiment in the Civil War. Mrs. Cornwall removed with her husband to Yankton, South Dakota, where they resided for many years, and later they removed to 2502 West Fourth Street, Sioux City, where Mr. Cornwall died in May, 1913, and here Mrs. Cornwall now (1929) resides and enjoys a pension for which Senators Cummins and Stewart deserve credit for the passage of her special pension bill.

James Bourns was born near New Glarus, Wisconsin, and removed with his parents to Cedar Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1867, where he became a wealthy farmer and retireed to Waterloo for many years, and later removed to 1775 Freeman Avenue, Long Beach, Cailfornia, where he died April

2nd, 1929, aged 77, leaving a wife, son and daughter and a very large estate. He was the eldest son of Edward Bourns.

Elizabeth (Bourns) Elliott was born near New Glarus, Wisconsin, and removed to Mobridge, South Dakota, where she now resides (1929) and owns a farm and town property. She has two married daughters, Belle (Elliott) Schimp and Mrs. Chas. Crouse.

Elva (Bournes) Hicks was born near New Glarus, Wisconsin and removed to Dos Palos, California, where she resides (1929).

DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD AND ELIZA (LUMBUS) BOURNS

CHILDREN OF PATRICK AND ALICE (BOURNS) CORNWALL

John Cornwall, who died in 1907.

James Cornwall, of Leeds, Sioux City (deceased).

Mrs. Ollie (Cornwall) Atkins, 2504 West Fourth Street, Sioux City.

Mrs. Anna (Cornwall) McKenzie, 3700 Stone Avenue, Sioux City.

Stephen Cornwall, Osmond, Florida.

Mrs. Margaret McCabe, Osmond, Florida.

William Cornwall, Omaha, Nebraska.

Edward Cornwall, 2502 West Fourth Street, Sioux City.

Mrs. Agnes (Cornwall) McReynolds, 3311 Marshall Avenue, Sioux City.

Clarence Cornwall, Osmond, Florida.

Bernerd Cornwall, drowned in 1916.

Mrs. Anna McKenzie has three children:

Mrs. Glen Hacker, of Sioux City.

Myron McKenzie, who served in the Rainbow Division in the World War as corporal and whose health was ruined by being gassed.

Mrs. Fay (McKenzie) Smitky, a stenographer, who holds good paying positions as stenographer; she is exceptionally efficient.

Miss Bernice McReynolds married Roy Authier in 1924 and he was killed in an auto accident, and was a soldier in the World War. She lives at 3311 Marshall Avenue, Sioux City. Mrs. Authier received a large amount of life insurance and is well provided for financially.

Our subject was born at Volin, South Dakota, in 1900, and

was educated in the Sioux City schools. She is very efficient in business and stenography, and also holds the office of notary public. Mr. Authier was born in St. Paul, Minn., in 1897, and enlisted in 1917. He was a good soldier, a good husband and a prominent member of the American Legion.

POSTERITY OF EDWARD AND ELIZA (LUMBUS) BOURNS, OF TILAHENY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ELIZA (LUMBUS) BOURNS, APPLINGTON, IOWA

Alice (Bourns) Cornwall, 2502 West Fourth Street, Sioux City.

James Bourns, 1775 Freeman Avenue, Long Beach, California.

Elizabeth (Bourns) Elliott, Mobridge, South Dakota.

Elva (Bourns) Hicks, Dos Palos, California.

William Bourns (deceased without issue).

CHILDREN OF PATRICK AND ALICE (BOURNS) CORNWALL

John Cornwall (deceased without issue).

James Cornwall, Leeds Station, Sioux City, deceased.

Ollie (Cornwall) Atkins, 2504 West Fourth Street, Sioux City.

Anna (Cornwall) McKenzie, 3700 Stone Avenue, Sioux City.

Stephen Cornwall, Osmond, Florida.

Margaret (Cornwall) McCabe, Osmond, Florida.

William Cornwall, Omaha, Nebraska.

Edward Cornwall, 2502 West Fourth Street, Sioux City.

Agnes (Cornwall) McReynolds, 3311 Marshall Avenue, Sioux City.

Clarence Cornwall, Osmond, Florida.

Bernerd Cornwall (drowned in Sioux River).

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MARY (NOCTON) CORNWALL, OF LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, LATER MORNINGSIDE

Dorothy Cornwall.

Alice Cornwall.

John Cornwall.

James Cornwall, Jr.

Lawrence Cornwall.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ANNA (CORNWALL) McKENZIE, 3700 STONE AVE., SIOUX CITY

Alice McKenzie, stenographer.
Myron McKenzie, corporal Rainbow Division.
Fay McKenzie, stenographer.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND DORA (WATSON) CORNWALL, OF OSMOND, FLORIDA

Bryan Cornwall.
Clarence Cornwall.
Stephen Cornwall, Jr.
Dorothy Cornwall.
Robert Cornwall.
Richard Cornwall.
Louisa Cornwall.

Margaret McCabe (no issue).

Edward Cornwall has not been married and resides with his mother.

CHILDREN OF CLARENCE AND RUBY (MARSHALL) CORNWALL

Lois Cornwall, Osmond, Florida.

CHILDREN OF ORVILLE AND AGNES (CORNWALL) McREYNOLDS

Bernice (McReynolds) Authier, who married Roy Authier, now deceased.

ROY AND OLLIE (CORNWALL) ATKINS, 2504 W. FOURTH STREET, SIOUX CITY

He is deceased and left no issue. She residees in the family home at the above address. Her husband, Roy Atkins, was industrious and left her a good home and two lots. Mrs. Atkins is very industrious also, and prosperous.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ELIZABETH (RUFF) BOURNS, OF 1775 FREEMAN AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.

Stella Bournes.
Sadie Bournes.
Albert Bournes, 816 Cytrus Ave., Hollywood, California.
Mary (Moore) Bournes, second wife, no children.

CHILDREN OF HIRAM AND ELIZABETH (BOURNS) ELLIOTT, OF MOBRIDGE, S. D.

Belle (Elliott) Schimp, Hull, Iowa.
Ella G. (Elliott) Crouse, Trail City, South Dakota.

CHILDREN OF GRANT C. HICKS AND ELVA (BOURNS) HICKS, OF DOS PALOS, CALIFORNIA

Ethel (Hicks) Blackwell.
Carrie (Hicks) March.
Mildred (Hicks) Pfost.

Belle (Elliott) Schimp, Hull, Iowa.
William Schimp, husband, lumber dealer, Hull, Iowa.
Mildred (Schimp) Aldrich, Wesley, Iowa.
Harriet Elizabeth Schimp, teacher at Norah Springs, Canada.
William Schimp.
Sarah Schimp, is taking a course for a nurse at Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota.
Ruth Schimp, normal student and music teacher, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Esther Schimp, attending high school at Hull, Iowa.

Ella G. (Elliott) Crouse, Trail City, South Dakota.
Charles Crouse, husband, lumber dealer, Trail City, S. D.
Maxine Crouse, Trail City, S. D.
Wanetta Crouse, Trail City, S. D.

Mildred (Schimp) Aldrich, Wesley, Iowa.
Carl Adrich, husband, grain dealer, Wesley, Iowa.
Renath Aldrich, Wesley, Iowa.
Carl Aldrich, Wesley, Iowa.

ELVA (BOURNS) HICKS

Elva Bourns married Charles W. Hicks, and to them were born Ethel Hicks, Carrie Hicks and Mildred Hicks. Ethel was a teacher and bookkeeper at Fowler, Colorado, and married Arthur Blackwell, and they have one child, Dorothy J. Blackwell, aged 9 years. Address, Kings Valley, Oregon.

Carrie B. Hicks graduated from Emerson College of Expression, Boston, Massachusetts, and taught that branch for twelve years, and married Clarence W. Murch, a lawyer and graduate of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Law School. Mrs. Murch is

a High School graduate and graduate of Colorado Womans' College, Denver. They have no children. Address, 2220 1st Ave., Great Falls, Montana.

Mildred Hicks was a stenographer and married James L. Pfost, a California ranche,r and they have no children. Their address is Dos Palos, California.

Composed at the request of his mother, Alice Cornwall, by the author in memory of Bernerd Cornwall, who was drowned at Hawarden, Iowa, July 23rd, 1916:

A loved one has departed,
  One we held most dear.
This leaves us broken-hearted,
  With but one thought to cheer:

A friend forever in the right,
  A heart as true as steel,
A worker with his might,
  And a mother's love did feel.

Touched with grace devine,
  He lived for others here,
And now in spirit unconfined
  He feels no doubt or fear.

Life to us has lost its grace,
  Thou has left a vacant chair;
How we long to see thy face,
  To enjoy thy presence fair.

He shall live in all our hearts
  'Til time shall be no more;
His love to feel 'til we depart
  And reach that heavenly shore.

Nature's laws must be divine,
  So we should cease our sorrow;
To fate now let us be resigned
  And look for a brighter morrow.

Although his body fades away,
  His soul will live unceasing,
And we await the gladsome day

With faith and hope increasing.

Until we join that Heavenly band
Where dwells a son and brother,
There to clasp him by the hand
As we would greet no other.

JAMES BYRNES, JR.

James Byrnes, Jr., the second son of James and Jane (Welsh) Byrnes, was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, about the year 1826, and enjoyed very limited educational advantages, but he learned what was necessary to make a good business man and a successful farmer.

Our subject settled in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, in the year 1851 and purchased considerable land at the government price, which he improved and erected very good, substantial buildings. He became quite wealthy and had a fine home and was the owner of about 300 acres of land. This farm he continued to cultivate until the year 1868, when he was killed by a horse while hauling a load of live hogs to market.

He was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Martha J. Oliver, of Belleville, Dane County, Wisconsin, and they occupied the farm until his death as above stated. He left four children, as follows: W. J. Byrnes, of Canton, S. D., ex-county treasurer of Lincoln County, who first married Rosa Kundert, who died, leaving two chidren, both deceased later. He then married Miss Helen Matts, and has five children, names given elsewhere. Mary Jane (Byrnes) Peterson, deceased in 1922, wife of T. C. Peterson, a real estate dealer, of Chicago, Ill., and member of the U. S. Exemption Board of the 64th District of Chicago. He was also deceased in 1922, leaving one child, Leslie Peterson, who served in the navy during the war. George W. Byrnes, who served in the Spanish-American War in Col. Grigsby's Cavalry. He became blind and died at Montrose, S. D., in 1920, without issue. Emma (Byrnes) Bray, who married George Bray, of Kimball, South Dakota, died in March, 1925, without issue. She was a fine type of womanhood and her early death was much lamented by her many relatives and friends, and the same may be said of Mary J. (Byrnes) Peterson.

WILLIAM J. BYRNES

William J. Byrnes was born at Postville, Wisconsin, in 1861. He was the eldest child of James and Martha (Oliver) Byrnes. He was educated in the public schools and a select school for teachers kept by County Superintendent T. C. Richmond, of the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, in 1872-73.

He removed to Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota, in 1880, and taught the Pleasant Valley School in said township for three successive terms, and was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Kundert, of said township, who died leaving two children, both of whom died without issue.

Later he was married to Miss Helen Matts, of Dane County, Wisconsin, a lady of an honorable family and a woman of good education and abilities. They have five children, as follows: Emma L. Byrnes, Verlyn M. Byrnes, Wavy L. Byrnes, Vernice Byrnes and James L. Byrnes.

Mr. Byrnes was elected county treasurer of Lincoln County in 1894 and removed from the farm to Canton, where he served four years in that office.

He afterward engaged in the undertaking business at that place, which he has followed for many years, and has also served as coroner many terms. Being of a congenial nature, he has many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes have one daughter, Emma L., who is the wife of Attorney T. Thorson, who was county attorney at Kimball, S. D., four years, and who is now (1929) special counsel of the state of South Dakota in the banking department, with headquarters at Pierre, S. D. Mr. Thorson is a relative of Hon. Thomas Thorson, of Canton, now deceased, and who was secretary of state of South Dakota for four years.

LESLIE J. PETERSON

Leslie J. Peterson, son of Theodore and Mary J. (Byrnes) Peterson, was raised and educated in Chicago, Illinois, and was married to a lady by the given name of Kathryn (maiden name not known). They reside at Springfield, Ill.

Our subject had very favorable opportunities for securing an education and no doubt is well educated and well informed.

He served ten months in the navy during the great war in France and was discharged in March, 1919.

Mr. Peterson then engaged in the employ of the American

Radiator Company of Chicago, but later removed to Springfield, Ill., and is now (1928) with the Yelton Weaver Supply Company, jobbers of plumbing, heating, mine and factory supplies, No. 215 and 229 North Eighth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

He is evidently a good business man and is well located for business, and we have every reason to believe that he will be very successful in his chosen occupation.

His present address is Box 45, 1110 North Seventh Street, Springfield, Illinois.

POSTERITY OF JAMES BYRNES, JR., AND MARTHA (OLIVER) BYRNES, OF YORK TOWNSHIP, GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Children of James Byrnes, Jr., and Martha (Oliver) Byrnes were:

William J. Byrnes, Canton, South Dakota.

George W. Byrnes, soldier, Montrose, South Dakota.

Mary J. (Byrnes) Peterson, 2654 North Lawnsdale, Chicago.

Emma (Byrnes) Bray, Kimball, South Dakota.

Children of William J. and Helen (Matts) Byrnes, Canton, South Dakota:

Emma L. Byrnes.

Verlyn M. Byrnes.

Wavy L. Byrnes.

Vernice Byrnes.

James L. Byrnes.

Children of Theodore and Mary J. (Byrnes) Peterson, 2654 North Lawnsdale, Chicago, Illinois:

Leslie Peterson, marine in war with Germany.

George W. and Mrs. Byrnes, of Montrose, S. D. He was married twice but left no issue. (Soldier in 1898.)

George and Emma (Byrnes) Bray, Kimball, South Dakota. Mrs. Bray deceased without issue.

Leslie J. Peterson and Kathryn ——— Peterson.

Their address is Box 45, 1110 North Seventh Street, Springfield, Illinois.

RICHARD BURNS

Richard Burns, the fourth child of James and Jane (Welsh) Byrnes, was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1830. In the spring of 1850 he with the other members of the family sailed from Ireland to Ontario, Canada, and settled in

the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, in 1851, and purchased government land there, and by strict attention to farming soon became a large farmer and one of the wealthy citizens of the township.

In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Sidney J. Argue, of Dane County, Wisconsin, who resided not far from Belleville, Wis. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Argue, a graduate of a Dublin medical college. She was, on her mother's side, a descendant of the distinguished Moore family of Ireland. She was a first cousin of T. C. Richmond, ex-county superintendent of Green County, Wis., and prominent attorney of Madison, Wis.

Our subject pursued farming very successfully until about the year 1898, when he retired and removed to Canton, S. D., and purchased a home in that city and there resided until his death in the year 1906, and was interred in the Forest Hill Cemetery, a little souhwest of the city. He had a family of ten who grew to maturity, but all passed away early in life, except James Burns, of Beresford, S. D., and Edith (Burns) Jones, of Canton, S. D. His sons, Henry and Erwin, both died early, leaving families. His son James is a farmer near Beresford, South Dakota, and whose biography follows that of his father.

Our subject, Richard Burns, enlisted as a private in Company I, 46th Regiment, of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1865, for the term of one year, and was mustered into the military service of the United States at Madison, Wis., on the 16th day of February, 1865, by Lieut. Col. Geddings. He was mustered out with his regiment on the 27th day of September, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, for the reason that the war was over and further services were not necessary. He served in Capt. S. M. Sherman's company, the captain being an old resident of the town of York.

Mr. Burns was a very successful farmer and secured a very large estate while land was cheap and left a good inheritance for his posterity, but only two children survive at this time (1929), viz: James Burns, of Beresford, S. D., who fell and was crippled for life, and Mrs. Edward A. Jones, wife of ex-State Auditor E. A. Jones, and who is a graduate of the Whitewater, Wis., Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a bright family of children. Loyd

Jones is taking a college course at Vermillion, S. D., and is making a good record as special correspondent.. Family address is (1929) Canton, South Dakota. Biographies elsewhere.

JAMES F. BURNS

A son of Richard Burns who is still living (1929) and married, is James F. Burns, born at Postville, Wis., and who married Miss Hattie Johnson, of Beresford, South Dakota, April 28, 1898. The bride was a daughter of Charles and Clarinda (Woodward) Johnson, of Beresford, S. D., and a granddaughter of S. M. Woodward, an old pioneer of Pleasant Township and soldier of the Civil War. They have a family of four children: Sidney Leslie, Richard Shirley, James Lambert and Erwin Leroy.

Leslie, Shirley and Erwin Leroy graduated at the Beresford High School, and Shirley attended Brookings College for a year and was the first Beresford boy to lay and develop the wireless system of communication, and received messages from Portland, Oregon, and radiophone musical concerts from that place. James Lambert Burns died of lockjaw August 9, 1923, caused by blood poisoning from an injury to his hand, and his death was greatly deplored, because of his many good qualities.

Erwin L. Burns was graduated from the Beresford High School with the Class of 1922 and attended Yankton College two years. On May 16th, 1927, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Crichton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crichton, of Geddes, South Dakota. Mrs. Burns is a graduate of the Geddes High School. Their address (1929) is Pedro, South Dakota.

James F. Burns taught in the public schools of Lincoln County, South Dakota, for a few years before his marriage. Although the son of wealthy parents, he has been very industrious all his life and has pursued the vocation of farmer on quite a large scale for many years. His father was the third child of James and Jane (Welsh) Burns, of Tinahely, Wicklow County, Ireland, and his mother ,Sidney J. Argue, was a daughter of Dr. Thomas A. Argue, of Dublin, Ireland, who practiced medicine in that city for a time and who immigrated to Dane County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm near Belleville. He married Jane Moore, of a noted Irish family and pursued farming for a time until his death. They

had two sons, who served in the war for the Union, viz: Thomas Argue, who lost his life in battle at Petersburg, Va., and John J. Argue, who fought in many hard battles but came home uninjured. Mr. Burns' address is (1929) Beresford, South Dakota.

EDITH (BURNS) JONES

Edith (Burns) Jones, of Canton, South Dakota, was born at Postville, Wisconsin, Green County, and was graduated from the Evansville High School and the Whitewater Normal with the highest honors of her class, and was married to Edward A. Jones, of Canton, ex-city and county auditor of Lincoln County, and who was (1928) serving his third term as state auditor of South Dakota.

They have a fine family of three children, as follows: Loyd Edward, born January 17, 1910; Rosamund, born October 5, 1911, and Laverna Jones, born October 25, 1918.

They all took a regular course in the Canton High School and made a good record. Edward A. Jones was born at Spring Green, Wisconsin, and was a son of Stephen Jones and Jennie (Cooper) Jones, who were both born in Wales. Mr. Jones was a very efficient officer and is very popular as a citizen and neighbor.

In 1928 Miss Rosamund Jones graduated from the Canton High School in a class of forty and was valedictorian, having an average grade of 96.03 per cent for her four years' work. This is the highest grade that any student of that school has made for many years past, and she has been elected a member of the National Honor Society, and also enjoys the honor of being a district extemporaneous speaking champion. This is indeed a fine record for a girl aged 17 years, and she well deserves the honors.

The author is pleased to learn that Lloyd E. Jones is becoming quite a popular writer for his age and is special newspaper correspondent.

Mrs. Jones received a good practical education in Wisconsin. Being a gratduate herself, she is much interested in educating her children, who are all (1929) making good progress in their studies. Mr. Jones has served his third term as state auditor (1929) and was perhaps one of the most efficient and popular auditors the state ever had, as attested by the fact that during the campaign of 1928 his name was

mentioned for the office of governor. Their home address is Canton, South Dakota.

POSTERITY OF RICHARD AND SIDNEY (ARGUE) BURNS, OF TILAHENY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND

Children of Richard and Sidney (Argue) Burns:

Amelia Burns, deceased without issue.

James Burns, Beresford, South Dakota.

Rebecca Burns, deceased without issue.

Henry Burns, deceased 1922, Los Angeles, California.

Erwin Burns, deceased 1922.

Hattie Burns, deceased without issue.

George Burns, deceased without issue.

Edith (Burns) Jones, Canton, South Dakota.

Stella (Burns) Hammill, deceased, Canton, South Dakota.

Lucy Burns, deceased without issue.

Children of James and Hattie (Johnson) Burns, of Beresford, South Dakota:

Leslie Burns, Beresford, South Dakota.

Shirley Burns, deceased without issue.

James F. Burns, Beresford, South Dakota.

Erwin Leroy Burns, Beresford, South Dakota.

HENRY C. BURNS

Henry C. Burns was born near Postville, Green County, Wisconsin., and was educated there. After qualifying for the vocation of teacher he taught in Pleasant Township, Lincoln County, South Dakota. He was a son of Richard and Sidney (Argue) Burns, of the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin.

On March 30th, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Strawhorn, a teacher in the public schools of Iowa, and they resided at Cedar Rapids in said state, where their children, Neil, Erwin and Edith, were born. They afterward moved to Providence City, Utah, where George, Anabell L. and Henry W. were born.

After the death of her husband in Los Vegas, Nevada, April 12th, 1910, Mrs. Burns taught school to support her family until the children could support themselves, which they are now (1929) doing.

Neil is a machinist and is living at home.

Erwin was married July 24th, 1929, to Marian Beesley, a trained nurse of Salt Lake City, Utah, and is employed as superintendent of production by the Baash-Ross Oil Company.

George is a salesman and is living at home.

Wayne married Elizabeth Menzies, a stenographer, and they have a little daughter, Betty C., who is a beautiful and intelligent child, and they live at Ventura, California, where he is engaged in the pharmacist business.

Edith graduated from the University of California in 1927 with the degree of B. A., and in 1928 became master of arts, and was elected to the national honorary history fraternity, Sigma Kappa Alpha, and is teaching in the Los Angeles High Schools.

Anabell L. finished Teachers' College at the University in 1927 and has been teaching in the Los Angeles city schools for the past two years.

Family address, 1050 West Thirty-fourth Street, Los Angeles, California.

Chidren of Erwin and Thea (Bergeson) Burns, of 518 Eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

Margarette Burns.

Lester Burns.

Josephine Burns.

Daughter of Mr. Hammitt and Stella (Burns) Hammitt, of Canton, South Dakota:

Mede Hammitt, Canton, South Dakota.

ELIZA (BYRNES) LLOYD

Eliza (Byrnes) Lloyd was born near Tilaheny, Wicklow County, Ireland, in the year 1837 and came to Wisconsin with the other members of the family in 1851, and together with her mother kept house for her brothers until their marriage in 1861. A little later she was united in marriage to Owen Lloyd, a mason and bricklayer by trade. About the year 1864 they removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and purchased a farm six miles from that place.

It was wild prairie land, but he brought it to a good state of cultivation and continued to improve and cultivate the place until the death of his wife, about the year 1878. In 1882 he sold out and removed with his family to Hudson, S. D. Here the eldest daughter, Lizzie, married a man by the name of Andrew Wentz, but she died not long after, leaving a little daughter Lyda, who graduated at Yankton College and married Sheriff A. J. Larsen. William Lloyd married Maria Dent,. of

Canton, South Dakota, and Tilda Lloyd married Stantan Hoover at Hudson, South Dakota. W. K. Slade, county treasurer, adopted and educated her. The youngest son, Madison, now resides near Madison, S. D.

Eliza (Byrnes) Lloyd took care of her mother, Jane (Welsh) Byrnes, at Shell Rock and Janesville, Iowa, for quite a number of years, until the death of the old lady at the advanced age of 90 years. She was a woman of deep sympathies and of a very generous nature, and was a good mother to her family. Jane (Welsh) Byrnes also raised two orphan children who were no relatives of hers and not related to each other, and who came from Ireland and settled on a farm near Postville, Wisconsin. They were Henry Elliott and his wife Jane. They raised a large family, and one daughter, Mary A., married Geo. Sinclair, a prominent citizen of Beresford. Mr. Elliott served in the 46th Wisconsin Regiment in the war for the Union.

MRS. LYDA G. LARSEN,
First Woman Sheriff in South Dakota.

LIZZIE (LLOYD) WENTZ AND LYDA G. LARSEN

Lizzie (Lloyd) Wentz was born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, May

21, 1865, and was educated in the common schools of Butler County, Iowa. In 1880 she was united in marriage to G. Goodsel, of Butler County, and had a daughter, Lyda G. Gudsel.

As a second husband in 1885, Mrs. Gudsel married Andrew Wentz, of Hudson, S. D., where they resided until her death in 1892, leaving her husband and a daughter, Mattie L. Wentz, and also her daughter, Lyda G. Gudsel, a child by her first marriage, and who is now (1929) the wife of Adolph J. Larsen, of Huron, S. D., sheriff for seven years. Mrs. Larsen was elected sheriff of Beadle County, South Dakota, November 2, 1926, by a very large majority, which is a splendid testimonial to her efficiency as an officer, and shows her popularity as a citizen, by the confidence reposed in her ability and integrity by the voters of the county.

Mrs. Larsen now (1929) is serving her second term as sheriff of the county of Beadle, South Dakota, and has her husband and J. W. Boyle as her deputies. She has two grown up children living and one dead. She is the first woman in South Dakota to hold the office of sheriff.

Mrs. Larsen is a graduate of the Hudson, S. D. High School and worked her way through Yankton College.

Besides her executive ability and her power for forceful and efficient management, Mrs. Larsen ranks high as a mother and home maker, having raised three children, two boys and a girl, and whose sketches follow. Address, Box 567, Huron, South Dakota.

Mrs. Larsen writes as follows regarding the genealogy:

"Box 567, Huron, South Dakota, July 5, 1929.

"Mr. E. W. Owens, 3435 Nebraska St.,
"Sioux City, Iowa.
"Dear Cousin:

"Am afraid you will think I am not very interested in your effort in the interest of our family, but truly I am. I think it great some one of the family still holds memory and interest enough to compile a record of it, something I have wished many times to have but could never even get a hold of an old family Bible. Mother dying when I was only seven, consequently I have nothing of hers only an old fashioned brooch or breastpin, not even a photo of her when she was a girl, so I do certainly appreciate your effort.

"Very sincerely,
"LYDA G. LARSEN."

Mrs. Larsen reared three brilliant children, two boys and a girl, all born in Beadle County, South Dakoa. Carter Harrison Larsen, born March 19, 1901, and died September 16, 1921, killed in an aeroplane accident at Glendive, Montana, in a storm. He was a first class mechanic and was employed with the Park Roads Sales and Service Company at Casper, Wyoming, as their head mechanic at the time of his death. He was a graduate of the city schools in Huron.

Kenneth Amund Larsen was born on October 13, 1905, and is living at home in Huron assisting in the sheriff's office. He, too, is a high class mechanic and has just completed building one of the fastest Frontac Ford racing cars in the northwest. One it would be a credit to any factory to turn out. The author predicts for him a career of usefulness and honor in his chosen vocation.

Wava Kathlyn Larsen was born June 1, 1908. She, too, is living at home. Wava is recognized as a very brilliant and accomplished young woman. A good pianist and fine artist with the brush. She has had two years of Latin, two years of German and one of Spanish. She is an honor student in the schools and has just completed her third year in Huron College, majoring in chemistry.

She is working for her bachelor of science degree and expects to go to the university of Iowa at Iowa City the coming year to finish her work. Address, Box 567, Huron, South Dakota.

WILLIAM J. LLOYD

William J. Lloyd was born at Shell Rock, Butler County, Iowa, August 2, 1867, and was educated in the common schools of Butler County, and continued to reside in said county until 1882, when he removed to Hudson, S. D., and resided there until his marriage in 1886 to Miss Maria Dent, of Canton, South Dakota, where they resided for several years. About the year 1894 they removed to White River, west of Chamberlain, S. D., where they lived about four years and then returned to Canton, S. D.

Later he removed to Huron, S. D., and resided there several years, and from there removed to Aberdeen, where he died in August, 1923. He left two sons, Wilson Owen and Garland Lloyd, and a daughter, Zoe Lloyd. The boys are mar-

red and living at Kennebec, S. D., and the girl is married and lives in Colorado.

NELLIE LLOYD

Nellie Lloyd was born at Shell Rock, Butler County, Iowa, November 28, 1868.

She was educated in the common schools of Butler County and remained there until 1883, when she came to Hudson and resided with the other members of the family for a short time, when she removed to the village of Hudson and engaged in the dressmaking business, which she continued for 20 years, and has continued working in that line up to the present time (1929). She was assistant in a doctor's office for three years and has been a nurse for quite a number of years, and has attended 110 observation cases in all.

Our subject has never been married, is very industrious and successful and has prospered in all of her efforts thus far. Address, Hudson, South Dakota.

MADISON LLOYD

Madison E. Lloyd was born at Shell Rock, Butler County, Iowa, July 22, 1870, and moved with his father to Hudson, S. D., in February, 1882, and resided there until 1897, when he removed to Elk Point, where he remained until January, 1907, when he removed back to Hudson and there remained until the spring of 1920, when they removed to Madison, S. D. Two years later he moved to a farm ten miles south of town, where they reside at present (1920). He was married December 25, 1907, at Elk Point, S. D. to Minola G. Carter, daughter of Edward Carter and wife, the former born in Ohio in 1848 and the latter born in Fall River, Kansas, in 1847. They are now (1924) residing in Sioux City. Mrs. M. E. Lloyd was born at Elk Point in 1888 and is a daughter of a pioneer and soldier of the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd now (1924) reside on a farm about nine miles southwest of Madison, S. D.

They have a family of six children, as follows: James Owen, born February 15, 1908; Hazel L. Lloyd, born at Hudson, 1910; Harold D. Lloyd, born at Hudson, 1915; Helen J. Lloyd, born at Hudson, 1919, and John R. Lloyd, born at Madison, 1922.

This family of children is enjoying the privilege of attending the Franklin Consolidated School at present (1924), and

although they have had hard luck farming, yet they are not neglecting the education of their children, so far as is in their power to do so.

Their address is Madison, S. D., by Rural Route.

TILDA (LLOYD) HOOVER

Tilda (Lloyd) Hoover was born at Shell Rock, Butler County, Iowa, October 15, 1874, and attended the common schools of said county until 1882, when she removed wth her father to Hudson, S. D., and resided with her father until his death in 1885, and a little later went to reside in the home of W. K. Slade, of Hudson, who was afterward county treasurer. Here she enjoyed the advantages of attending the Hudson graded school for several years.

In 1894 she was united in marriage to Stanton Hoover, of Hudson, S. D. In 1895 he purchased a farm five miles west of Hudson, and in 1898 sold out and moved a little east of Hudson in Iowa, where they lived several years until 1908, when they removed to Highmore, Hyde County, South Dakota, and lived there three years, and moved to Lenox, Lincoln County, S. D., and then to Worthing, where they now (1929) reside.

They have four children, all of whom have had good school advantages. They are: Ethland Hoover, born in August, 1896; Erma, born in 1898 and died in 1911; Elmer Hoover, born in 1902, and Sidney Hoover, born in 1904. The latter is a graduate of the Lenox High School, and Elmer has got a good common school education. Address, Worthing, S. D.

POSTERITY OF WILLIAM BYRNE AND MARGARET BYRNE, OF TINAHELY, WICKLOW COUNTY, IRELAND, AND GRANDCHILDREN OF JAMES AND JANE (WELSH) BYRNSE, OF THAT PLACE

WILLIAM BYRNE

William Byrne, the youngest child of James and Jane (Welsh) Byrne, was born near Tinahely, Wicklow County, Ireland, August 25th, 1839, and emigrated to the township of York, Green County, Wisconsin, in 1851, and settled near Postville, Wisconsin. He was educated in Ireland and the district schools of the town of York. After qualifying for the vocation of teacher, he taught near his home for a few years until his marriage, March 18th, 1861, to Miss Margaret Oliver, of Belleville, Dane

County, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Mrs. Oliver, of that place, and a sister of his brother James' wife. They at once settled on a farm near Postville and pursued the occupation of farming for quite a number of years, when they sold out and engaged in the mercantile business at Juda, Wis., where he did an extensive business and was quite successful.

He later disposed of his store, took up the study of law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Wisconsin, where he showed considerable talent, and continued the practice for quite a number of years until his health began to fail, about the year 1909, when he quit his profession and was admitted to the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home near Wapacca, Wis., where he died October 20th, 1909, aged 70 years, and was buried in the cemetery near the home. He served in the war for the Union in the 46th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. S. M. Sherman.

He was a man of wonderful energy, an excellent mathematician and a very efficient teacher in the public schools of the immediate neighborhood.

He left a son, James Byrne, of Delavan, Wis., who followed the occupation of typist, and a daughter, Mrs. Mabel Davis, of Elkhorn, Wis., in whose home the widow of our subject died February 25th, 1921, and was lamented by her whole family.

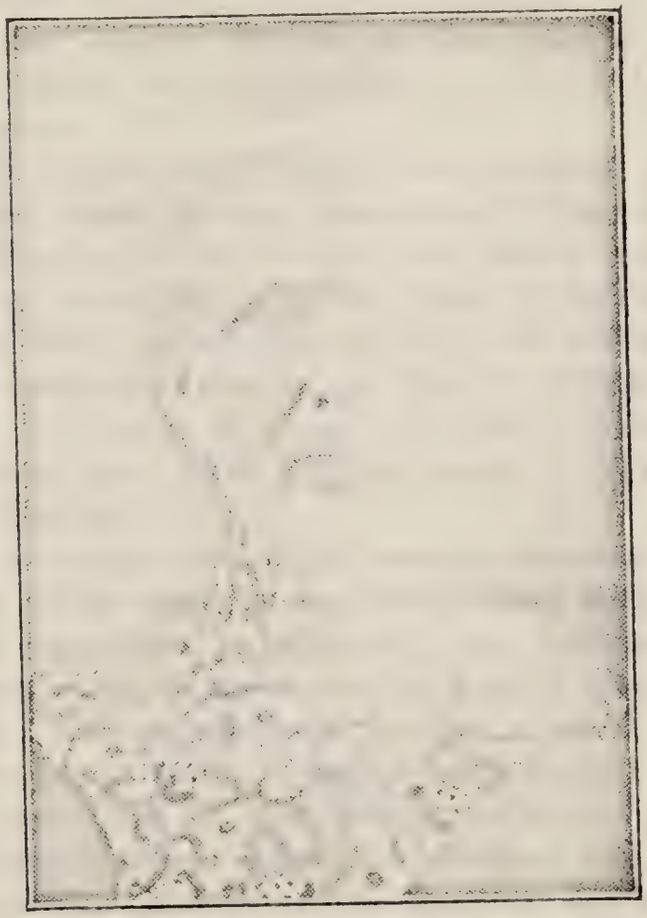
He left two daughters, Mrs. G. F. Martin and Mrs. Geo. Decker, and son, Sterling, also, whose biographies follow.

Our subject was baptized in infancy and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Postville, Wis., and continued a member until the family removed to Juda, Wisconsin. He enlisted as a private in Company I of the 46th Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1865, for the term of one year, and was mustered into the military service at Madison, Wis., on the 16th day of February, 1865, by Lieut. Col. Giddings, and was mustered out with his regiment on the 27th day of September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

While he was in the service of his country the two infant children, born to them previous to his enlistment, died, and it seemed as though the mother, too, was a soldier all the time he was in the service.

One other child, Margaret, died at Juda, Wis., at the age of 6 years.

They removed to Juda, Wis., in the fall of 1875, where they had purchased a general merchandise store, and here the family continued to live until the year 1902.



OBITUARY OF MARGARET (OLIVER) BYRNE
IN MEMORIAM

Margaret Oliver, second daughter of Wm. and Ann (Cherry) Oliver, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, near Belleville, November 14, 1843. Here she attended school, her father being the teacher for two years, until the age of 13 years, when she moved with the family to a farm just outside of the village of Belleville, where she grew to womanhood and lived until her marriage to Wm. Byrne March 18th, 1861. Since that time she has resided continuously in Green County, living in Postville, Juda, Monticello and Monroe until March, 1916, when she moved to Elkhorn, Wis., where she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dallas E. Davis, at sunset of the day Friday, February 25, 1921.

Mrs. Byrne has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. During her active life she held various official positions in the church and was a most fathful and devoted worker. She was a woman of broad sympathies and deep interest in the life about her. No sacrifice was too great to serve those she loved and build up God's kingdom on earth.

During the past several months she has been a great sufferer but her patience was wonderful. It was a benediction to enter her presence.

She leaves to cherish her memory five children: Mrs. Geo. H. Decker, Kadoka, South Dakota; Mrs. John F. Martin, Kadoka, South Dakota; Sterling D. Byrne, Kadoka, South Dakota; Jas. E. Byrne, Delavan, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Dllas E. Davis, Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Also seven grandchildren and three brothers: Robert C. Oliver, of Belleville, Wisconsin; Wm. H. Oliver, of Belleville, Wisconsin, and Joseph D. Oliver, of Noonan, South Dakota.

Our friendships are closer and the world richer and happier because of her life.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at Belleville, Wisconsin. The church was well filled with relatives and friends. A deep feeling pervaded the audience, not of gloom and despair but of sadness, for the loss in companionship here and of hope in the reunions in the life to come.

Mr. W. J. Dougan, of Beloit, conducted the service, assisted by Rev. L. W. McKibbin, of the Belleville church.

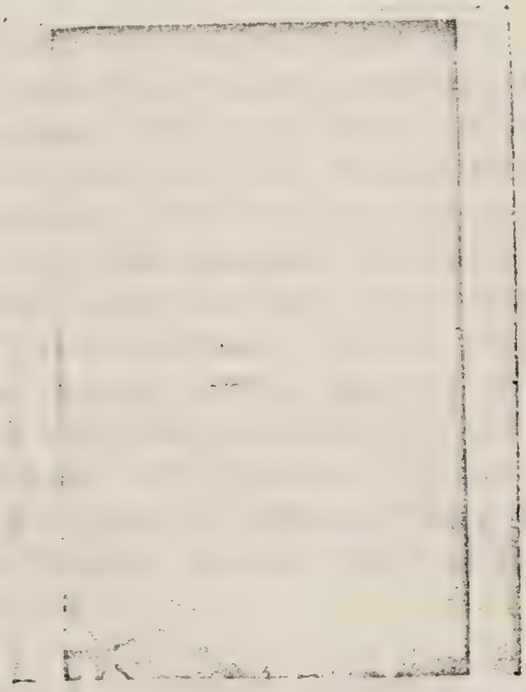
The close acquaintance which Mr. Dougan has had with Mrs. Byrne and family enabled him to speak to the hearts that mourn the fitting words of comfort and hope. Beautiful floral tributes were given by friends and relatives, and Mrs. Lena Hoesley, whose mother and grandparents were friends of the deceased, sang three hymns.

The bearers were E. A. Oliver, Jas. Ruff, Ed Maas, Ed Fritz, Henry Holverson and Eugene Carteron.

IDA LILLIAN BYRNE (MRS. GEORGE H. DECKER)

Was born in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, October 21, 1866. At the age of 10 she removed to Juda, Wis., where she lived until 1905. Resided on farms near Kadoka, South Dakota, until coming to Tacoma in 1924. She served as newspaper correspondent twenty years; bookkeeper and assistant in her father's mercantile business, and deputy postmistress, all at Juda, Wis. As to activities, she held various

positions in Good Templars, Juvenile Templars, Methodist Church and Sunday School, and in women's clubs. Member of Rebekah Auxiliary of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Decker is very popular and has been much beloved wherever known, and has been very successful thus far. Address, Denton, Texas, care of Denton College.



MISS VALLIERE G. DECKER,

Home Economics Faculty, Denton College, Texas.

VALLIERE GWENDOLYN DECKER

Was born in Juda, Green County, Wisconsin, May 5th, 1896. Educated in the public schools and graduated from Monroe (Wisconsin) High School. B. A. State University of Iowa and M. S. University of Washington. Studied at Layton School of Design in Washington, D. C.; with Frank Alvah Parsons in New York City, and at the Wolfe School of Design in Los Angeles. Instructor in home economics at "The Abby" in Washington, D. C.; at Mesa High School in Arizona, and head of the department of home economics at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. Her activities were: Assistant food demonstrator and didetitian in emergency hospital during the war; directing and costuming in Little Theaters; guardian of Camp Fire Girls; member of Alpha Phi, Theta Alpha Phi, Drama League, A. A. U. W., National Astrological Association,

the Rosicrusian Fellowship, and Episcopal Church. In 1928 she was elected to the important position of member of the home economics faculty at the College of Industrial Arts, State College for Women, at Denton, Texas. This is a college of fine standing in the home economics field, and she is much pleased with the honor thus conferred. Her address is Denton, Texas, care of Denton College.

HOWARD STERLING DECKER

Home, 2127 East Speedway, Tucson, Arizona. Born in Juda, Green County, Wisconsin, July 16th, 1900. Educated public schools and graduated from Arizona Commercial College in Phoenix. Drapery assistant with Barrows Furniture Company, Phoenix; since 1927 has been manager of drapery department and interior decoration consultant for Groves-Bryant, Inc., of Tucson. Member of Tucson Golf and Country Club and Rotary Club. In 1928 he was invited to come into the firm of Groves-Bryant, with which he had been associated for over a year, and has accepted the position with pleasure, for he has enjoyed working with these men, and he believes there is a splendid future for the city of Tucson, Arizona, which is his address, in care of Graves-Bryant Co.

ALICE L. (BYRNE) MARTIN

Alice L. Byrne, the third child of William and Margaret (Oliver) Byrne, was born in the town of York, Green County, Wisconsin, on October 1st, 1875, and moved to Juda, Wis., a year after, where she received her education, and later attending a Teachers' Training School at Valparaiso, Indiana. She has practically spent her life in the schoolroom with the exception of three years, and was considered one of Green County's most efficient instructors, where she taught until coming to Kadoka, South Dakota, in the year 1910. She has taught in that state since that time both before and since her marriage to John Frederick Martin, of Monroe, Wisconsin, May 26th, 1914. Mr. Martin was born in Sylvester Township, Green County, Wisconsin, August 18th, 1880. They have no children.

Their present address is Kadoka, Jackson County, South Dakota.

JAMES E. BYRNE

James E. Byrne was born in York Township, Green County,

Wisconsin, March 22, 1869, and moved to Juda, Wis., in February, 1878. Before entering school he was taught by Mrs. Phoebe (Smith) Ross, of Belleville, Wis., who now lives at Boyd, Clark County, Wis. He entered school in September, 1878, when 8 years old, until he graduated in 1887, except one year, and learned the printer's trade in Broadhead. After leaving school he worked on the farm and railroad for several years and then traveled on the road for more than ten years.

He worked in the largest printing office in Chicago for the year 1906, till his health failed, and returned to Wisconsin to follow the carpenter trade ever since. He was married to Miss Myrtle Olive West, of Hebron, Wis., in Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1906, and moved to Fort Atkinson, Wis., in January, 1907.

Six children were born to this couple. The eldest daughter, named Violet Hazel, was born in Hebron, Wis., November 10th, 1906, and died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., January 7th, 1907. Burial at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

The second child, named Sterne Arthur, was born at Fort Atkinson, Wis. He entered the school for the deaf at Delavan, Wis., and remained for some years till his death at the home of his parents in Delavan, November 5th, 1919. The cause was erysipelas. Burial at Delavan, Wis.

The third child, named Glen Marion, was born at Hebron, Wis., January 9th, 1910.

The fourth child, named Oliver West, born at Hebron, Wis., February 24, 1913. He is the only hearing child in the family.

The fifth child, named Harry Amos, born in Jefferson Township, Wis., February 23, 1915.

The sixth child, named Grace Joyce, born in Delavan, Wis., August 14, 1920.

James E. Byrne and family moved to Delavan in April, 1916, and they have been there ever since. He is at present working at the carpenter trade in that city. Our subject has shown excellent ability and perseverence in every line of work performed and in every line of duty.

Address, Delavan, Wisconsin.

DORA MABEL (BYRNE) DAVIS

Dora Mabel Byrne was born at Juda, Wisconsin, May 22, 1880. She entered school at the age of 5 years and either attended school or taught school, each year, until June, 1904.

Spent the school year of 1892 in Chicago and had the op-

portunity of making a number of visits to the Columbian Exposition, held there at that time. The first world's fair held in America!

She completed high school work requisite for a first grade certificate at the age of 16 years. Completed a normal elective course, by correspondence, while teaching, and did further work at the Whitewater Normal during summer sessions. Taught at Juda, Wis., Monticello, Wis., and one year since her marriage at Monroe, Wis. She is at this time president of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Elkhorn, Wis.

Mr. Davis is a member of the board of education of the city of Elkhorn. Mrs. Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Juda, Wis., in September, 1900, of which church she had always been an attendant and is still a member. She was superintendent of the Sunday School there for two years and was active in church work also while in Monticello, being president of the Madison District Epworth League in 1902 and 1903.

Dora Mabel Byrne was married to Dallas Evan Davis, of Juda, Wis., at Monticello, Wis., September 14, 1904, by Rev. W. J. Dougan, of Oregon, Wis., by whom she was baptized at Juda, Wis., four years previous.

Mr. Davis had planned to enter a profession, ministerial or Y. M. C. A., but was compelled to give up his school work during his fourth year at Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis., because of a nervous breakdown, and after his marriage took up farming on his father's farm near Juda, where he lived for one and one-half years, then moved to Monroe, Wis., just outside the city limits, where they lived for ten years and where Mrs. Davis was a member of the school board for one year.

They purchased this farm of 100 acres within the city limits of Elkhorn in March, 1916. Just recently they have purchased an adjoining farm of 50 acres with a good house on it and gone into partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alder.

Address, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

STERLING D. BYRNE

Sterling D. Byrne, the fifth child of William and Margaret (Oliver) Byrne, was born at Juda, Wis., on July 16th, 1883, and received his education in the Juda High School. Leaving Wisconsin for South Dakota before he reached his majority, he spent several years at Canton and Sioux Falls,

S. D., and located at Kadoka, S. D., in 1907. In March, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Hall, who was born in the state of New York.

Our subject has pursued farming most of his life, but about the year 1921 he quit farming and engaged in the restarant business at Philip, S. D., and later entered the mercantile business at the same place, which he has followed for several years and in which he is now engaged (1929), and in which he appears to be quite successful. He is modest, sensible and unassuming and is of good reputation and has good general abilities. The same can be said of his devoted wife. They have no children. Their address is Philip, S. D., where they have resided for about eight years.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author is proud to announce that ninety per cent of the heads of families of our kindred have already signified their acceptance of the book, and he hereby wishes to extend his thanks and appreciation to all the subscribers for their encouragement and assistance toward making the work a success and to what extent this object has been accomplished is for the readers to judge.

PART SECOND

Religion and Other Subjects

BY

The Author

AND

SELECTED ARTICLES

FROM

Various Authors

BY

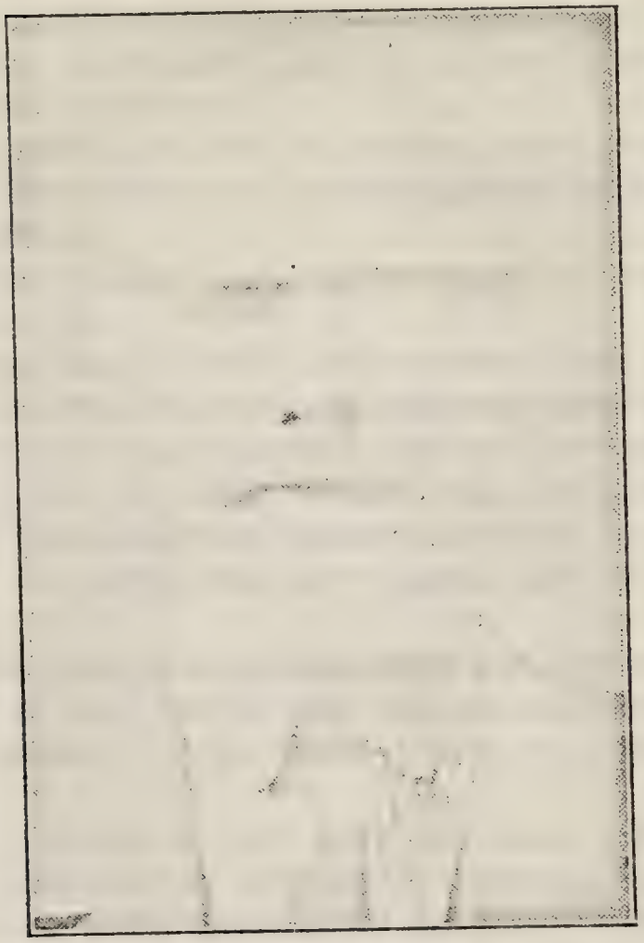
E. W. OWENS

3435 Nebraska Street

Sioux City

Iowa

1929



A Lecture Delivered by the Author in Wagner, S. D., in 1920.

RELIGION IN ALL AGES

Much has been said and written regarding religion, and various opinions upon this subject are entertained among the most profound writers.

However, it seems to be generally agreed that religion in some form is almost universal.

The Jew believes in one God Almighty and the Old Testament Scriptures.

The Christian recognizes one God and one Mediator between God and man, Jesus the Son of God.

The Buddhist has his Scriptures "to teach him right living, and lead him to the other shore."

The Mohammedan "has one God, Allah, and the Koran for his Bible.

The Confucianist has his five Cannonical Books to teach him morality.

The American Indian believes "in a Great Spirit, and a future Happy Hunting Ground."

Now, if we apply the test of common sense reasoning to this subject, as there cannot be something from nothing, either in mind or matter.

The origin of religion can only be traced to the faculties or organs of the mind.

Therefore the idea of Deity and religion came to man to light his pathway, from his earliest existence upon earth.

The Almighty, in the beginning, placed the seeds in the brain of man, which revealed religion and the knowledge of himself, for man's guidance and happiness; just as he placed the plant seeds in the earth, that they might grow for his food and clothing.

In like manner as he made the eye to see, the ear to hear, and the tongue to talk; so he gave man an idea of Deity; to mould him in harmony with Himself and thus promote his welfare.

Now while we may not all have the same view of God, because of the difference in our mental faculties and religious teachings, yet this is not contrary to the plan of the Creator.

As we can only see Him imperfectly here, and that from a human standpoint, our ideas of Him must vary according to the light we may have received from our teaching and environment.

We shall hold this truth to be self evident, that no person is responsible for his physical or mental organization, nor is he responsible for his religious teaching.

Then why should not all the religions of the world, that recognize a Supreme Being, teach a code of morality, and which tend to guide man in the way of righteousness, be capable of effecting his salvation, even though they should be partly in error?

While ignorance is a handicap to the growth of religion, yet the person who is deprived of knowledge, but obeys the will of God so far as he has received the light, has performed his duty, and being excusable, does not thereby sin.

While man was supplied with the ideas of religion by the Creator, yet he has been allowed to work out the details of his religious observances in his own way.

So religion has developed as the mind of man has become broader, deeper and more capable of receiving it.

Thus from one command, that was given to Adam in the Garden of Eden, religion broadened to many commands, which came to man through Moses.

From a knowledge of this world only, entertained by Adam and Eve and their posterity for many generations, has grown the belief in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection from the dead, and future rewards and punishments.

From a negative religion, that principally enjoined man from doing evil, has developed an affirmative religion, that commands us to do good.

From a so-called religious system, that was but little more than physical observances and ceremonies, has arisen a spiritual religion, that enlightens the mind, purifies the heart and sanctifies the soul.

From the doctrine, "the Soul that sinneth it shall die," has come the more just and humane system, of repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, as the means of salvation.

Likewise as Christ was half divine and half human, so religion, also, is half divine and half human.

Planted by the Divine hand, but cultivated and moulded largely by natural law, in all ages, according to the state of intelligence prevailing in the world.

As the soil, the rain and the sunshine have a greater function in plant life than the seed, so the mother, who is the soil, the rain and the sunshine to the child, has a larger share in moulding human life than the father.

Likewise as God is our father and the father of religion, so nature, which is our mother, has a larger share in moulding human life than Divinity has.

To counteract this tendency to evil in our organization, which generally leads to selfishness and sin, we have the Scriptures, the preaching of the Gospel, and other means of grace to control our evil propensities and lead us to God.

Now, it may be observed that everything in nature is acted upon by two conflicting forces; and this condition seems to be essential to the greatest growth, and highest development of all things, as well as mankind.

Thus we see the contrast between darkness and light and cold and heat, as well as between evil and good; the former

being the original state, and the latter the artificial means provided by the wisdom and power of the Almighty.

And so we see the principle of progression manifested everywhere; and also a trying ordeal, for the purpose of advancing man, step by step, to greater wisdom, usefulness and happiness.

And so it is found necessary that we should first suffer from sickness, sorrow and sin to prepare us for the joys of eternal life.

No one could appreciate a fire, unless he had first suffered from the cold.

No one could value good health, unless he had suffered from sickness.

No one could enjoy plenty, unless he had experienced the want of it.

No one could rejoice in a holy and happy state, unless he had first suffered from the effects of sin.

Thus we see the wisdom of the Divine plan, by which progress is gradually made; from imperfection toward perfection; and all with a view to the greater usefulness and happiness of the creature, and the glory of the Creator.

In considering the harmony of religion, with the attributes of God and natural law, we should observe that religious history may, very properly, be divided into three great periods.

The first of these periods, from Adam to Moses, embraced about 2,500 years; and during this time, man received but few Divine commands.

Generally speaking, he seems to have had but a faint view of a future state; if any such idea was then entertained.

The Creator said, "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shall surely die"; but no promise of a Resurrection came until many years afterwards.

And as grazing was the chief occupation of the people, there was not nearly so much necessity for well organized systems of government as was required later on.

While their physical natures were well developed, and they lived to a great age; yet their mental faculties and their moral and spiritual natures were very much neglected, for religion was only in the twilight.

Because of the limited opportunities for religious teaching, or moral improvement, they gradually became more and more wicked; until Moses came to make known the living and

the true God, and lead his people to the Promised Land; but on his way halted at Mount Sinai, to receive from God the Two Tables of Stone, that contained the Ten Commandments.

Then was ushered in the second great period in the world's history, embracing about 1,500 years, which constituted the era of Divine Law and well organized government, and the dispensation of the prophets.

They foretold the coming of Christ, the Promised Redeemer, that was to save the people from the curse of a broken law that all had violated and none were able to fulfill.

As it is written, "Cursed be he that confirmeth not all the words of this law to do them." Deuteronomy, 27-XXVI.

Now, as all had violated the law of Moses, and had become sinners in the sight of God, the people were continually offering up animals as sacrifices for their sins.

These sacrifices were only typical of the coming of Christ to offer himself, once for all, and set the whole world free from condemnation.

Now we come to the third great period, of 1,900 years, which contains the rejection and crucifixion of the Savior by the Jews, and their dispersion among the Gentiles, until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled.

This is the last, the greatest and the most glorious period of all; that contains the spread of the Gospel into all nations; which brought the era of reason and mental and spiritual development.

Here let us observe the causes that led up to the crucifixion of Christ; and second, the prophecies relating to our Savior, which formed the motive power to enable him to perform the keeping of the whole Mosaic Law, and thus to fulfill all righteousness.

The causes for His crucifixion cannot be traced to his belief in miracles, a future state of existence, or to his faith in a promsed Messiah.

The Jews had for many centuries believed in these doctrines, which were handed down to them from the fathers.

It was the changing of the forms of that religion, which was delivered to them by Moses, that brought down upon him their condemnation.

Moses commanded them to never innovate or change the laws that he had given them, but exhorted them to obey these laws forever.

Now, it is evident that the Jewish religion, at the time our Savior came upon earth, was but little more than physical observances and ceremonies.

When Jesus came to teach a spiritual religion, through his Gospel utterances, they made the fatal mistake in believing that he spoke of physical objects when He only referred to spiritual things.

Now with this mistaken idea of his meaning, they judged him to be a liar and blasphemer; and according to their law, they found him worthy of death.

Jesus acknowledged himself to be a king, but He only claimed a spiritual Kingdom; while the Jews considered Him as a pretender to an earthly throne, and therefore a usurper of authority.

He said, "before Abraham was, I am," and also said, "your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; he saw it and was glad."

Then they took up stones to throw at Him; for they thought he was telling a falsehood; but He only spoke spiritually, meaning that Abraham saw his day by the eye of faith.

At another time He said, "I and my Father are one"; but He did not mean that they were one in identity, but only one in spirit, sympathy and purpose; for he prayed that his disciples might be one, as he and his father were one.

Now it is evident that he did not pray to have his disciples blended into one person; but only to labor harmoniously, in building up his cause and Kingdom on earth.

It may be observed that it was these expressions which caused his crucifixion; and He left them in darkness and error as to the meaning of His words; that they would thereby be led to execute him for blasphemy.

That he might fulfill his mission on earth, by surrendering Himself willingly to be crucified, for he was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep is dumb before its shearer, so He opened not His mouth.

In proof that He left them in darkness and in error as to the meaning of His teaching, we have His prayer on the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

In considering the effects of the prophecies relating to Christ upon His life and character from a natural standpoint, we may observe that His faith came through these prophesies.

Faith is the mainspring of all earthly activity and prog-

ress; and as it is to worldly ambition, so it is to spiritual progress and religious development.

Herein is the cause for the Savior's power to keep the whole Mosaic Law, and thus to fulfill all righteousness.

Jesus studied all the prophesies relating to the promised Messiah, and found, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that they referred to himself, as the Christ who was to come.

This inspired Him with such faith, hope and zeal as was never before possible for man to attain to.

While others believed in a Savior to come, He knew that a Savior had come; and while others had believed in a state of happiness beyond the grave, He knew of a state of happiness beyond the grave.

With this certain knowledge of a future state, there could be no temptation for Him; for the reason that temptation can only assail those who are weak in the faith.

Therefore the temptations offered to Jesus were no temptations at all; for the wonderful power of faith that He possessed enabled Him to be the Spotless Lamb of God, who was come to take away the sins of the whole world.

To establish a spiritual religion, here below, and to make known the glory of the life to come through His Gospel teaching.

But now let us consider the Creator and His attributes and His relation to natural law.

The word God usually signifies supremacy or power, and is equivalent to Lord or Ruler.

From the earliest ages He was looked upon as the embodiment of every virtue in the highest degree, and possessing the greatest excellence, especially in goodness, mercy and truth.

The ancient Jews, believing him to be the direct author of all their good fortune, and also of their evil fortune, they ascribed all of their success and happiness to his approving smiles, and all of their miseries to his chastening displeasure because of sin.

Indeed, they had a correct view of the effects of sin upon mankind; but they did not possess the necessary light to enable them to see that it was the violation of the laws of their being that brought upon them their misfortunes, and not the hand of God in a miraculous manner.

The laws of the Creator should be viewed in the light of prescribing what is best for man, physically, morally and spir-

itually; and any disregard of these laws is sure to bring punishment, as when we expose ourselves to heat or cold, or violate any of the laws of health.

As darkness is but the absence of light, and cold is but the absence of heat, so without the rays of the sun all would be dark and intensely cold.

Now such would be the condition of the moral and spiritual world without the manifestation of God, who is the sun of righteousness in the person of Jesus Christ, who came to impart light to a world in darkness and sin, and to warm our hearts with His deep and abiding love.

No man hath seen God at any time. (John I-18.) Therefore every person pictures Him according to his own ideas or fancies; and there may be as many images of God in the minds of men as there are differently constituted persons in the world.

The tree is known by its fruit, so when we view the lives of the most devoted Christians, we get a faint glimpse of the invisible God, who is mercy, truth and justice.

The generally received opinion of the Creator is that He is all-powerful, and can foretell whatsoever cometh to pass.

Then how imperfect must have been the conception of God by the prophet, when He says, "It repented God that He had made man, and grieved Him at his heart." (Genesis, 6-6.)

Again the prophet says, "The Lord came down to see the city and the tower, that the children of men had builded. Genesis, 11-5.)

Now the prophet speaks as though God, who knoweth all things, could not foretell that man in this earthly state would sin.

That it would be necessary for God to come down to earth to see the city and the tower that the children of men had builded.

These expressions go to show that the prophet believed the Creator to be very much like a man.

The generally accepted view of God is this, that He is uncreated and therefore from everlasting to everlasting; being self existant, He never had a beginning, and therefore will have no end.

He is the Supreme Mind, and the ruler of all minds and matter is the universe.

His attributes are such that He will not cause His creatures

any pain or suffering which is not for their future welfare and happiness.

If we fail to be happy, it will be for the reason that sin and happiness are so widely at variance with each other that they cannot exist together and produce happiness.

To illustrate this, we may observe that a wicked man does not enjoy a prayer meeting; and a righteous man is not happy where evil predominates.

It is evident, then, that there must be unity of feeling, sympathy and purpose, to produce happiness.

Therefore our probationary state here is for the purpose of bringing our sinful nautre into harmony with the Divine Will, for our eternal welfare and happiness.

As God is love, so sin and malice cannot exist in that glorious Kingdom.

It is therefore evident that all who persist in wickedness and remain in that state must fail to see God.

In the very nature of things, be deprived of eternal life, because of unfitness.

This is perhaps what Jesus meant in the parable, where He spoke of not having on the wedding garment. (Matt. 22-11.)

The Apostle Paul says, "The wicked cannot see God, and are not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be."

The person who fails to believe, and reach the state of divine grace and love in the heart which sanctifies the soul and brings it into unison and sympathy with the Creator, will fail to reach the goal of happiness which a just and merciful Father has provided for all of His children.

The Divine plan, for the good of His creatures, is not to forgive men and save them in their sins, but to save them from their sins.

As most of our punishment is self-inflicted, because of sin, like the man in the days of Christ who was cutting himself with stones, because he was not in his right mind, likewise the wicked are unconscious of their eternal welfare.

So all who are wicked must become sane to spiritual things, by believing in Christ and forsaking their sins; and when this is accomplished they will be in harmony with God, in promoting their eternal welfare.

It seems to be the general impression, among those who are not professors of religion, that they can be as moral, and therefore as good citizens, without religion as with it.

Now reason and facts do not favor this view of the question; for all law, whether Divine or human, is based upon the principle of strict justice between man and his fellow man.

As the human heart in its natural state, without the regenerating grace of God, cannot admit of fulfilling the golden rule, to love our neighbor as ourselves, it is therefore evident that we cannot do our neighbor justice without this love.

Reason must convince us that it is impossible to balance the scales of justice, between ourselves and our fellow men, if our hearts be devoid of love, or filled with selfishness, and our whole being warped and depraved thereby.

Now, if we would do justice, we must first receive that love from God, who is the fountain.

A person without God in the world may appear law abiding and moral; but this is only because of the imperfection and nonenforcement of human law; for he is either breaking the letter or spirit of the law continually.

Now, the only reason why his violation of the law does not much appear is because of the depravity of the minds of men, which are so biased and warped by sin that they do not observe wrongdoing until it strikes themselves.

Wickedness punishes itself, but he who is wronged also suffers with the wrongdoer, although he may not have sinned.

All unhappiness, except sickness, accident and unavoidable misfortune, is caused by the sins of some one, and therefore sin must be removed before general happiness can prevail.

This is possible only by acknowledging God as the supreme ruler and fountain of all good.

When this is done, He will guide our steps into the ways of peace, and if we continue therein, we shall land our souls in the haven of eternal rest.

At the resurrection of the righteous, these sinful bodies will be replaced by glorified bodies and their pure souls will occupy them and not be subject to sin any more, because their evil propensities and animal wants will all be separated from them.

Now let us consider the doctrine of free agency; but preliminary thereto, let me say there cannot be something from nothing in the realm of nature.

That every effect must be the object of a cause, sufficient to produce that effect.

Now, free agency or free choice is presumed to be such a

condition of the mind that it is as easy for the person to do good as it is for him to do evil; and also as easy for him to do evil as it is for him to do good.

To maintain this condition of the mind, it is clearly evident that a person's mental faculties would have to be exactly balanced between good and evil, and the good influences and the evil influences exerted upon him must be exactly equal at all times.

Or if there be twice the quantity of evil in a person that there be of good in him, there must also be double the quantity of good influences, exerted upon him at all times, than there be of evil influences, to exactly maintain his free choice between good and evil.

Now, while he remained in this condition, it is evident that he would be like a wheel not in motion; but exactly balanced, and therefore would do neither good nor evil..

It follows therefore as a matter of necessity, since man is not balanced between good and evil, but is generally more disposed to evil than to good, that powerful motives for good must be constantly placed before him, to cause him to shun the evil and choose the good.

These motives are brought to bear through the reading of the scriptures, the preaching of the Gospel and other means of grace; but we find that all of these means often fail to lead people to God, and there must certainly be a cause for this.

To my mind, it is found in the lack of faith in a future state, for if people had as much faith in a world to come as they have in future things in this world, they would take as much interest in laying up treasures in Heaven as they now do in laying up treasures on earth.

Jesus said the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light; meaning that the wicked provide better for this world than the righteous do for the world to come.

Since it is evident, then, that the want of faith in a future life is the greatest handicap to the promotion of religion, ministers of the Gospel should earnestly put forth every available effort to prove the existence of a future state, by the very best of evidence and the most logical arguments.

Now let me illustrate man's probationary state by using the principles of natural law.

Astronomers tell us there are two great forces that con-

trol the earth in its circuit around the sun: the centripital force that tends to attract the earth toward the sun, and the centrifugel force which tends to draw it from the sun; and these two forces being equal, it obeys neither, but passes exactly in a line between the two.

Now this represents our earthly condition, for our whole life, from the age of responsibility, is one continual warfare between the two great forces of good and evil.

The Creator is the Great Sun or Orb of light around which we revolve from infancy to death, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the ministers of the word and the spirit of the living God are constantly attracting us toward the Sun of righteousness.

At the same time our selfish and wicked natures, and all the forces of evil, personified in the word Satan, are trying to lead us away from God and the glory of eternal life.

Now while these two contrary forces may not be equal, yet all who are not entirely abandoned to evil are somewhere between these two contending powers.

While some may be far away from God, and almost in the hands of Satan, yet this does not prevent their salvation, for they can be saved by exertion, if there be a sufficient motive, created through the power of the Gospel, to cause them to overcome evil and lead them to God.

Although this can only be accomplished with difficulty, nevertheless it can be done through effort; in like manner as we can expose ourselves to heat or cold, or climb a hill or mountain.

To say that it cannot be done is to say that the power of Satan is stronger than the power of God; or that the Creator wishes some of his children to be lost.

Now both of these propositions are contrary to the attributes of God, and therefore we must hold that all mankind can be saved, through the plan provided in the Gospel of Christ, who was once offered for the sins of the whole world, and the Creator evidently requires nothing that is impossible for us to accomplish.

No doubt God could have forgiven mankind without a Savior, but it would have been useless, for such forgiveness could never regenerate the soul.

This could only be accomplished by the love and gratitude produced in the heart, through the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, and without this change of heart the world could never

have been converted from wickedness to righteousness and made fit for the Kingdom of Heaven.

When we read of the trial of Jesus, and realize that he was innocent, we naturally wish that Pilate had set Him free; but if this had been done, it would have been a sad day for the world, for no other plan would have been so potential to bring about this great Reformation.

As the golden rule is the foundation of Christianity, and as dishonesty is the mosts prevailing sin of our day, it is becoming more and more evident that clergymen of all denominations fail to impress their hearers with the principles of true honesty as laid down in the Scriptures.

This is the crying evil of our time, and to my mind it arises from the practice of indefinitely expressing all wrongdong by the use of the word sin.

That word having now become so old, common and ineffective, it neither appeals to the average mind nor touches the average heart.

Therefore the preaching of the present day, instead of educating and stimulating the conscience, to discern between honesty and dishonesty, by apt illustrations and examples, the whole subject is lightly passed over; the hearers are not enlightened; their consciences are not touched; and therefore the vital and essential parts of religious teaching are neglected and lost.

This results in spreading only the mere forms of religion, instead of enlightening and exercising the conscience to discern between justice and injustice in every position of life.

Much is being said nowadays about ministsers of the Gospel being underpaid, and in consequence the tendency of the young men of the country is to go into other professions that promise better pay; and therefore, if the churches are to be supplied with able preachers they must pay better salaries.

To my mind this theory is all wrong and will not work out in practice.

No young man who feels an overpowering call to the ministry will hesitate because of the salary. If he does not feel an impelling call to work for the cause of God and the good of humanity, the church would be better off wihout him than it would be with him, for what is needed is an earnest Christian ministry.

Fifty or sixty years ago, when the salaries of ministers

were not more than one-third of what they are now, we had far more spiritual ministers and men who were better adapted to the work of converting the world than we have today.

The tendency of the church in all ages has been toward coldness and formality, and such was the condition of the Jewish church when Christ came, some 1,500 years after it was first established in Palestine.

Again in 1,500 years more the church became dead and formal, and Luther put the trumpet of the Gospel to his lips and awoke the thunders of the Reformation.

Later on when the English church became dead and formal, Wesley, imbued with the spirit of God, went forth, conquering and to conquer, and from that day the church took on new life and became a power in the world for good.

In those good old days the church moulded the world and brought it to Christ, through an earnest spiritual ministry.

Now the world is moulding the church and bringing it down from its high and exalted calling which was established by Christ and is making it conform to the ideas and fancies of those who are not believers.

The result of all this is an increase in membership, at the sacrifice of religious principles, and the killing of spiritual progress.

If the church is to become an effective power for good in the world, it must stand four square against profiteering and all other financial evils that afflict mankind, as well as immorality.

If religion is ever to awake to new life and take on its primitive purity, it must take its stand and set its stakes clearly before the world.

That he who runs may read and all may clearly understsand the difference between a Christian and one who is living only for the world.

Most of the sins now prevalent in the world arise from dishonesty or immorality, and as the former is the most common, it is the chief sin, and therefore should be held up by ministers in all of its hideousness.

I do not mean to say that a very large percentage of people actually commit crime; but nevertheless it is evident from common everyday expressions that many have a very indefinite, false, or illogical idea of honesty.

They do not seem to realize that all money or property

obtained by misrepresentation, deception or profiteering, which is so commonly practiced everywhere, is only another form of stealing, and is therefore as wrong and wicked as to actually steal a neighbor's goods.

In view of these facts, it becomes the imperative duty of every preacher of the Gospel, like the Great Teacher, Jesus Christ, to cry aloud against these evils and build upon the true foundation of honesty as taught in the Gospel.

To those who would complain that God's Plan for converting the world is not bearing fruit, my answer would be, neither does the tree bear fruit before its season; for the buds, leaves and blossoms must grow before the fruit appears.

So also, the Divine plan, for the good of His creatures, will all harmonize in due time, to demonstrate the wisdom, justice and mercy of the Creator, throughout the endless ages of eternity, where all shell see Him, know Him, and understand His plans.

Let me say here, that I have no object or desire to establish any creed or doctrine; but only to harmonize the teaching of Scripture with the attributes of God, and trusting that I have done this by satisfactory proofs, and that you will also find the Scriptures and the Divine attributes in harmony with natural law.

I therefore submit all for your consideration, with the hope that what I have said may at least shed some light on much neglected topics, and lead to a greater interest in the study of the Scriptures; with a view to harmonizing their teaching and understanding the Divine Character, and man's duty and relation to his Creator.

Now let me say, that I am glad the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth has forever passed away, and that the prejudice of sectarianism is giving way before the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and the doctrine of punishment for vengeance sake is passing away, as fast as the human mind progresses in the knowledge of the character and attributes of God and His relation to natural law.

Concerning the punishment of the wicked, I would say that I can not believe in the doctrine of everlasting physical torment after death, for the reason that it is directly contrary to the attributes of God, which are justice, mercy, and love; therefore it is self evident that the doctrine of eternal punish-

ment for vengeance sake can not be true and did not originate from divine revelation.

Josephus tells us, the Pharasees believed that the wicked, at death, go to a place in the center of the earth, to be punished with fire, and are guarded by wicked angels. But how can they go to the center of the earth, when the earth and the works that are therein are to be burned up, as the Scriptures declare?

When Adam and Eve were created or made, God said that if they partook of the forbidden fruit they would die; "For out of it wast thou taken, dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

It will be observed, that God did not say to Adam that his soul would be punished by fire, in case he should live a disobedient and sinful life.

Furthermore, it is evident that eternal torment was not taught in the world for about 3,400 years, or until the Pharasees arose as a sect of the Jewish Church, at the time the Jews were carried away into Babylon, about 600 years before Christ.

God did not reveal it to Adam; Noah did not teach it; Abraham said nothing about it; Moses taught no such doctrine as eternal punishment by fire; David, Solomon and the prophets did not teach it; and according to Josephus, the Pharasees were evidently the first to teach torment by fire after death.

If it had been ordained from the foundation of the world that all who should die in their sins would be sent to a place of eternal torment, by fire or in fire, after death, the Almighty, who is a God of justice, mercy and love, would not have kept the world in ignorance of such punishment for 3,400 years and thus allow mankind to die in sin, unprepared and under the wrath of God, and then have them tormented forever and ever.

It is evident from the Old Testament scriptures and Josephus that the doctrine of eternal fire, or everlasting torment, came to man as a discovery after thousands of years, and not as a revelation from the Almighty, or He would have revealed it to the first man in the Garden of Eden.

As God is unchangeable and knoeth all things from the beginning, there could be no new discovery on His part, so far as the ultimate fate of man is concerned.

Furthermore, the scripture tells us that Christ went and preached to the spirits in prison that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit.

As our God is a God of justice, mercy and love, and not a God of revenge, it is obvious that there will be no punishment in a future state of existence; unless it is necessary for the good of the creature, or else in the nature of things, under the law of cause and effect, it cannot be avoided and cannot be prevented, even by the Almighty. Therefore, the only conclusion that we can come to is, if punishment is to be inflicted, it will not be everlasting, but will cease as soon as the wicked have submitted to Divine authority, and that would evidently be salvation. Any other conclusion than this would make the Almighty a God of revenge and not a God of justice and mercy.

If the fate of every person is sealed at death, as we have been taught to believe, why would Christ preach to the spirits in prison when there was no hope of forgiveness, mercy or release from misery?

The Bible tells us that all scripture is given by inspiration, then why should we not believe the plain words of Peter, the leading Apostle of Jesus Christ?

As Christ was from infancy taught the doctrine of the Pharasees, it is but natural that he should teach the belief of the Pharasees in the absence of any proof to the contrary; nevertheless, we have no proof that the doctrine of eternal torment came by divine inspiration, but have every reason to believe that it did not.

Furthermore, as the doctrine of eternal torment is not in accordance with the attributes of God, it should be evident to all that the punishment which the wicked are to suffer will not be applied—physical punishment—but to consist of being shut out from and deprived of the eternal joys of Heaven.

I know that I will be confronted with the question, Did not Christ teach the doctrine of everlasting punishment by fire? In answer to this question, I would say, it is a well known fact that he did not claim to be equal with God, for he said, "My Father is greater than I." He also said he did not know the time of his second coming, for God the Father only had this knowledge.

Then as God the Father is greater than the Son, and the Son did not know the time of His second coming, have we any good reason to believe that He knew the mode of punishment after death?

Furthermore, as the Savior was ever merciful on earth, what reason have we to suppose that he would consign all who

die in their sins to a place of eternal torment; and the fact that he preached to the spirits in prison proves that he would not.

As the attributes of God are justice, mercy and love, why should we hold to the doctrine of eternal torment for vengeance sake when it could answer no good purpose and be a greater punishment than any sinner could possibly deserve?

To the unsophisticated mind, which the ordinary person possesses, perhaps the doctrine of applied physical punishment to the soul has had a greater effect in converting the world to the gospel than the preaching of the doctrine of future punishment from cause and effect would have produced.

Yet the reason for this lies in the fact that mankind is educated and controlled, principally, by physical sensibilities, while he remains in the flesh, and therefore since fire produces the greatest torment to the body, it is but natural that it should be applied by the Pharasees to the suffering of the last soul after death.

This was to deter the wicked from continuing in sin; but it is evident that the Pharasees did not get it from divine inspiration.

As nature and cause and effect are the only arbiters of justice to mankind in this world, so cause and effect will be the governing principle in the world to come.

As the destiny of every person born into the world is fixed by the law of cause and effect, which is his heredity, teaching and environment, there can be no such condition as free agency or free choice, and therefore it is plain to be seen that no person deserves any punishment except what the law of cause and effect naturally inflicts. This cannot be avoided, and it will be severe enough.

The Bible tells us that man is prone to do evil as the sparks are to fly upward; then free agency is certainly an impossibility, and therefore whatever good there may be found in man is not in and of himself, but is the result of outside forces over which he has no control; then it is evident that his responsibility should at least be greatly reduced.

As the earth would be intensely cold and devoid of physical life without the sun, so spiritulal life could not exist without the son of righteousness personified in Jesus Christ. Therefore, if the world is ever to become better, there must be greater influences for good than has ever been exerted.

We evidently should hold that all is for the best, both in this world and in the world to come, for God is all-wise, and therefore all suffering must be for some beneficent purpose in bringing man into harmony with his Creator and fiting him for the poys of Heaven, or else such suffering cannot be avoided.

The Bible tells us that God spared not the angels that sinned and rebelled against his government in Heaven.

So likewise all the wicked who remain rebellious against God must be cast out as unfit for the just and holy government of the Kingdom of Heaven, where Christ sits upon the throne and where no wickedness can enter.

As happiness depends on a condition of the mind and heart, it cannot exist or be acquired except by regeneration, which consists in becoming holy and having the love of God in the heart.

Without these qualities, which are the very essence of religion, there can be no real happiness either in this world or in the world to come.

Therefore wckedness and rightness can never mingle together and produce happiness, for they are as much opposed to each other as the conditions of cold is to heat and as light is to darkness.

Righteousness is the only cure. "And does religion this import? Oh may we now its influence court. Then hail the bright the blissful day, when the whole earth shall own its sway."

In conclusion, let me say that the doctrine of justice, mercy and love is being more and more taught, and is taking root in the minds and hearts of the people, and no doubt it will bear fruit.

In revealing the true character of the Deity, and propagating a religious belief based upon principles of justice, mercy and natural law, which is the true foundation.

This recognizes God as the source of all power and nature His faithful and consistent agent. While the fact still remains that man cannot attain to perfection here, let us thank God that imperfect man is acceptable with Him, and that He has placed at least a spark of Divinity in every person on earth.

No one is responsible for any more than he has received, and the smallest spark may be cultivated and made to grow and bear fruit unto spiritual life, and all who make the effort may obtain the joys of forgiveness and Divine favor on earth

and become heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ to an inheritance that fadeth not away, reserved in Heaven for all who prove faithful unto the end.

In all sincerity I would ask, Why should anyone doubt the resurrection, when Jesus has so emphatically promised it and showed His Power to perform it on several unmistakable occasions?

Will anyone have the audacity to say that none of those who were brought to life were actually dead, and that Christ himself was not dead when He rose from the tomb?

It took as much Divine Power to give sight to the man who was born blind as to raise the dead, for both were contrary to the laws of nature, and therefore beyond the power of man to perform.

He created bread to feed the multitude, then why can he not create our bodies anew and unite them with our souls, in the resurrection, at the last day, as he has promised?

The great historian, Josephus, who was not a believer in Christ, says: 'He did indeed do many wonderful works."

Then last, but not least, reason teaches us that all of the Apostles except one, who saw his miracles, would not have died for a false cause, when they knew the facts, for they were men of intelligence and loved life as well as others.

How cheering is the thought of immortality which Jesus has promised most emphatically, as follows: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my words and believeth in Him that sent me, hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life. Verily I say unto you, the hour is coming and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." John 5-24-25.

Marvel not at this: "For the hour is coming, in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." John 5-28-29.

THE CRUCIFIXION IN VERSE

By E. W. Owens.

The promised Messiah was long foretold,
But dimly in the distance;
When his sacrifice, time did unfold,

He offered no resistance.

Into the garden he went and prayed;
While his Apostles slumbered there,
Then Judas with his men arrayed,
To arrest the Savior did prepare.

In the darkness of the night,
With pomp and torches flaming,
They take the Lord without a right,
By means of false complaining.

With weapons there displayed,
They onward, right onward went,
In gorgeous robes arrayed,
By the Jewish Rabbis sent.

There stands the holy master,
Kissed by a brother of evil report;
To arrest him they go faster and faster,
Then lead him on to the court.

Calmly as a summer's day
He yielded to their power,
Inspired by a Heavenly ray,
In that awful threatening hour.

And calling men to witness,
With blasphemy the cry,
They sought to prove his fitness
On the cruel cross to die.

They then reviled and mocked—
Put a crown upon his head;
His robes they there unfrocked,
And pierced by thorns he bled.

To Caiaphus he soon was sent,
But there to try him, failed;
And on to Pontius Pilate went,
Then for his death they railed.

For Pilate, being Chief of State,
Upheld by the Roman Bands,
His power indeed was very great,
With life and death in his hands.

But the Judge, finding he should not die,
Wishes to grant his release;
Then loudly they cried out, "Crucify!"
And their voices would not cease.

Pilate now washes his hands,
His conscience thus to satisfy;
He delivers the Savior to the Roman Bands,
And with cruel hands they crucify.

The forgiving life the Lord did live,
That we his footsteps might pursue;
Upon the cross he cried, "Father forgive,
For they know not what they do."

And Mary weeping for her son,
With heart crushed and pained;
A part of the price of victory won,
And our redemption gained.

Darkness covers all the land,
And to witness the awful crime,
The earth did quake, at Heaven's command,
And the vale was rent by power divine.

John, the loved Apostle, there
Is standing near the cross;
Jesus speaks for his mother's care,
And that disciple share her loss.

In the silent tomb consigned to lay;
They seal the stone, set guards of men;
But in the grave he did not stay,
By Almighty power he rose again.

Unto his own, he soon appears.

And shows his hands and feet;
With amazement and holy fears,
They see their risen master eat.

He leads them out to the sacred mount,
And from there the Lord ascended;
And he now invites to the Heaveny fount,
Until life on earth is ended.

Unceasing praise be to his name,
For that life of gracious story,
Who bore our sins and sought no fame,
But to lead mankind to glory.

Now here we wait for the trumpet sound,
To wake the Saints from sleeping,
And call his own from far around
To a home free from pain and weeping.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVES

To know that my Redeemer lives,
What joy this blessed assurance gives.
He lives, who once was dead,
He lives my everlasting head.

He lives to bless me with his love,
He lives to plead for me above,
He lives my hungry soul to feed,
He lives to help in time of need.

He lives, and grants me daily breath;
He lives, and I shall conquer death;
He lives my mansion to prepare;
He lives to bring me safely there.

He lives, all glory to his name;
He lives, my savior still the same;
What joy this blessed assurance gives,
To know that my Redeemer lives.

—Samuel Medley.

THE IMMORTAL LIFE

By William Jennings Bryan.

If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will he leave neglected in the earth the soul of man who was made in the image of his Creator? If he stoops to give to the rose-bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the breeze, the sweet assurance of another spring-time, will he withhold the words of hope from the sons of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multiude of forms, can never die, will the imperial spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay? Rather let us believe that he who, in his apparent prodigality, wastes not the rain drop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out his eternal plans, has given immortality to the mortal, and gathered to himself the spirits of our friends; instead of mourning, let us look up and address our departed in the words of the poet:

"Thy day has come, not gone;
Thy sun has risen, not set;
Thy life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended but just begun.
Oh noble soul, Oh gentle heart,
Hail and farewell forever."

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SAVIOR

From the Scrap Book of William Owens, Sr., Preserved at Postville, Wisconsin.

This article is from "Foster's Encyclopaedia of Illustrations": "The following is a correct translation of an epistle sent by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate":

There appeared in these days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ, who is yet among us.

Of the Gentiles accepted for a prophet of truth; but his disciples call him the Son of God.

He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of disease.

A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very

reverend countenance, such as the beholder must both love and fear.

His hair the color of a chestnut full ripe plain to the ears, whence, downward, it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders.

In the midst of his forehead is a stream or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites.

Forehead plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful, with a lovely red.

His nose and mouth so forked as nothing can be represented.

His beard thick, in color like his hair, not over long.

His look innocent and mature.

His eyes gray, quick, and clear.

In reproving, he is terrible.

In admonishing, courteous, and fairspoken.

Pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity.

It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep.

In proportion of body most excellent.

His hands and arms delectable to behold.

In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise.

A man of singular beauty, surpassing the children of men.

DEATH WARRANT IF JESUS CHRIST

"Chance," says the Courier Des Etats Unis, "has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians that has ever been recorded in human annals, that is, the original death warrant of Jesus Christ."

The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor in these words:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the Emperor Tiberius Caesar, and the 29 day of March in the city of the Holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caipsa being priests, sacrifiscator of the people of God.

Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting in the Presidential chair of the Praetory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves.

The great and notorious voice of the people saying:

(1) Jesus is a Seducer.

(2) He is seditious.
(3) He is the enemy of the law.
(4) He calls himself, falsely, the son of God.
(5) He calls himself, falsely, the king of Israel.
(6) He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quillius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person, whomsoever, rich or poor, to interfere with the death of Jesus Christ.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are:
(1) Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
(2) Joanna Robani.
(3) Raphael Robani.
(4) Capen, a citizen.

Jesue shall go out of the city of Jerusalem through the gate Struenes.

The above sentence is engraved on copper; on one side are written the words: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe."

It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, and was discovered by the commissioners of art of the French armies.

The French translation was made by the commissioners of art.

The original is in the Hebrew language.

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;

The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The strivings after better hopes—
These things shall never die.

The timid hand stretched out to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindlly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;

The plea for mercy gently breathed
  When justice threatens high,
The sorrows of a contrite heart—
  These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
  The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
  That make up love's first bliss;

If with a firm, unchanging faith,
  And holy trust on high,
These hands may surely clasp
  The things that ne'er shall die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
  Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love;
  Be firm and just and true;

So shall a light that cannot fade
  Beam ever from on high,
And angel voices say to you—
  "These things shall never die."

—Sarah Doudney.

Editorial from The Wagner Post.

PRACTICAL RELIGION

By the Author.

Under the above title we call attention to the fact that what people need most and should be taught in all the churches is practical religion, not theories or doctrines.

While Gospel sermons are of vital importance to religious teaching, yet every person should be made to understand that there are other indispensable matters that must be taught, or religion will be a failure.

Questions of right and wrong, in every position of life and in every relation of a person with his neighbor, should be freey treated of, along with the principles of the Gospel.

How shall a person be convinced that he is a sinner, unless he has the knowledge of what constitutes sin, under all circumstances?

How can we expect people to know their duties in every relation of life, unless this be taught in the churches?

How can our consciences be expected to always point to the right and right living, if there be no definite teaching as to what is right and what is wrong?

These questions cannot be safely left to our consciences, unless they be enlightened.

We are convinced that the clergymen of our day should lay down such specific rules of right and wrong as are generally recognized throughout the Christian world as true ethics, and take them up and teach the people earnestly to observe them.

They should call things by their right names and endeavor to make the people see the grossness of their sins.

They should teach that getting money or propery by decepion or fraud is but a polite way of stealing, and in effect is no better han plain robbery.

People should be taught that getting property by any other means than through fair and honest transactions is a great sin, and no such person can be a Christian.

St. Paul said, "the law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ," but when we have once been brought to Christ, we must not continue to sin, with the hope of continued salvation through the grace of God.

The conscience needs enlightenment in order to be a sure guide, and ministers should teach along that line and ever labor to impress their hearers with the principles of the Golden Rule.

They should exhort the people to stand for the right regardless of consequences, and that any other course is sinful and demoralizing.

The greatest mistake of all the churches is the constant feeding of the people on the "Gospel" only, when truth and honesty in every-day life should always be added and held up as all-important.

Now it is a well known fact that without truth and honesty any form of religion is worthless, and he who practices honesty is influenced by religion, whether he knows it or not, and is better than the dishonest Christian.

The churches must give more attention to the teaching of practical religion, in harmony with the Golden Rule, if they are to progress and become a power in the world for good.

As we sow, in our intercourse with mankind, so shall we

reap. It is not what we take out of life's labors, in dollars and cents, that brings the most real happiness. It is the good that we may have done to others which brings joy that passes all understanding. This will, at the close of life, give conscious pleasure that the world can neither give nor take away.

Would to God that the finer sensibilities of human nature, sociability, true friendship and helpfulness, were given more prominence in our daily life and social intercourse. It would bind up many grievous wounds and give cheer to many breaking hearts that may be sorely tried.

How much of joy and real happiness it would bring if everyone followed the "Golden Rule."

What helpfulness it would yield at every turn in life. What joy and thankfulness would pervade every heart.

Our lives here below would be scenes of beauty and a joy forever, akin to the pleasures of the redeemed above.

To this end let us do our share in life to make it so, and receive the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

VILE AND FULL OF SIN

Lord, we are vile and full of sin,
We're born unholy and unclean;
Sprung from the man whose guilty fall
Corrupts the race, and taints us all.

Soon as we draw our infant breath,
The seeds of sin grow up for death;
Thy law demands a perfect heart,
But we're defiled in every part.

Nor bleeding bird, nor bleeding beast,
Nor hyssop branch, nor earthly priest,
Nor running brook, nor flood, nor sea,
Can wash the dismal stain away.

Jesus, thy blood, thy blood alone,
Hath power sufficient to atone;
Thy blood can make us white as snow;
No other tide can cleanse us so.

—Isaac Watts.

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL

By the Author.

Teaching is a noble task.
  A greater none can find;
'Tis filling up the storehouse
  Called the humand mind.

The key to earthly greatness,
  The royal road to fame,
The priceless work of mortals
  Written in the brain.

The teacher sheds a light
  More precious far than gold;
He leads the youthful learner
  To treasures new and old.

'Tis not the body he adorns
  To die and fade away,
But the immortal soul
  That never shall decay.

May he who works to mould
  The great mysterious mind
Mete out only precious truth
  That the youthful one may find.

Even a look or gesture
  That we do now impart
May make a lasting imprint
  On some human heart.

Then let our words be gentle,
  And actions ever mild,
That they may reach the bosom
  Of the immortal child.

Knowledge is a treasure
  When seasoned with pure love,
To guide the youthful pilgrim
  To that happy home above.

HUMAN LIFE COMPARED WITH THE SEASONS

By the Author.

We look at nature's smiles and frowns,
  But fail to realize their power;
They inspire life and thought,
  And fashion leaf and flower.

In spring the gentle rains descend
  And deck the fields in living green;
All nature in her verdure smiles,
  Arrayed in beauty as a queen.

So in the early spring of life
  Fair sweet blossoms doth appear;
The youthful hearts pour out their smiles
  And cheerful prattling tongues we hear.

Summer's rays of light and heat
  Fall down on earth's fine garb of green;
The princely flowers look up with pride,
  And cheerful singing birds are seen.

Thus in the summer of our life,
  When age and pain afflict us not,
Our days in joyful mood we pass,
  The declining years all forgot.

Now summer's days are ended,
  Brown autumn comes at last;
The leaves begin to rustle,
  And from the trees are cast.

The fruits of richest flavor,
  Oh, how lovely they appear;
They come to reward the faithful,
  And the drooping heart to cheer.

So with the good and useful,
  In every age and clime,
A life of true devotion
  Makes autumn's joys divine.

Sweet as the charms of Eden,
  May we this bliss secure.
Pour out, oh Lord, thy blessing
  On all whose hearts are pure.

When winter sends the icy blasts,
  And we have lived our day,
May our lives shine with luster
  And shed a glorious ray.

That those who follow after
  May the Godly warning hear,
And laying down life's burdens,
  Depart without doubt or fear.

To take up the life immortal
  With those gone before,
And be welcomed by pure spirits
  Upon that Heavenly shore.

Where love and praise forever
  Will be the theme on high,
To dwell with holy angels
  And never more to die.

There to know the dear ones,
  And, conversing face to face,
Tell the "old, old story
  "Of sinners saved by grace."

Where love shall rule—forever—
  With the music of the spheres,
Unmarred by pain or sickness
  Through all the eternal years.

COUNTY COMMITTEE ADDRESS

By the Author.

(From the Charles Mix County Courier of March 7th, 1918.)

The following address was given by Editor Owens, of the Wagner Post, at a recent Democratic meeting held at Lake Andes, South Dakota:

Mr. Chairman, Committeemen and Fellow Democrats: We

meet tonight to arange the preliminaries and sound the keynote of the campaign upon which we are about to enter.

It is a source of satisfaction and pride to contemplate the achievements of the Democratic National Administration under the wise management of our great and patriotic President, whose distinguished ability, efficiency and foresight has so signally united our people and forms such a mighty inspiration for all who love ther country to follow his leadership and uphold his hands in this, the greatest crisis of our whole nanational life.

President Wilson has faced the stern realities of diplomacy and war in such a wise and patriotic spirit as to not only harmonize his own party on the great issues growing out of the present war, but to command the admiration of fair minded men of all parties to such a degree as was never before known.

To wisdom and statesmanship he has added patience and the highest ideals of patriotism and principle in behalf of his country and its free institutions, whch are so dear to every true American heart.

We should love and cherish the great fundamental principles of true democracy as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson.

I trust we have not come together tonight as mere partisans; for while we admire our party for its great achievements, yet we love our country more fervently, and we extend the hand of fellowship to our Republican friends who have so generously and patriotically supported the administration in this, the greatest crisis of our whole American history.

Herein lies the strength of our government as a democracy; that while we divide on national issues in time of peace, yet in time of war or danger we clasp hands as brothers of one common heritage, and under God and the Starry Banner of Freedom and Righteousness which has never known defeat, we march on to victory with every heart beating in unison and everyone vieing with his neighbor in upholding the honor of our country, as the torch-light of liberty and equality, to the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations.

Freedom is the birthright of every citizen, and "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

It behooves us, therefore, to be up and doing—to cultivate the seeds of purity, honor and harmony in our party; for this

is the only way to preserve our liberties and maintain the blessings of good government among men.

Rotation in office is the principle upon which we should stand. New blood is as essential to party prosperity and continued party success as fertilizers are to the production of abundant crop yield.

Retention in office indefinitely in a republic only results in party dissatisfaction, disintegration and decay, and must ultimately result in party defeat.

Rotation in office, which is but equal rights to all, is the principle upon which our government is founded.

It is the great purifier of politics, and also confers the greatest good on the greatest number, which is the ideal system of government.

Therefore, it is evident that the way to win out is to make our campaign on the issue of economy and good government, and take enough of new blood in making up the nominations to give enthusiasm to the whole ticket.

Then with a good, clean, competent set of candidates, good effective organization, and plenty of persistent work, we have every reason to believe that we will win a decisive victory.

In conclusion, let me say that the permanency of our free institutions does not depend on the size and strength of our army and navy, but in the loyalty of our citizens and the justice of our laws. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but wickedness is a reproach to any people."

Let us labor, hope and pray that the divine spirit may so touch the hearts of our people that justice and righteousness may prevail in political affairs, the structure of our government, and in the fair and impartial execution of the laws; that our nation may ever be a brighter star among the nations of the earth.

Therefore may the privations, suffering and bloodshed of our patriotic heroes not be in vain; but that our nation may remain the land of the free and the home of the brave, through all generations; founded upon the solid rock of justice and equal rights to all. And to this end may we dedicate our lives in renewed service to our country and the good of mankind.

We tread the way the fathers trod
We uphold the right and trust in God,
With hands as steel and hearts as brave,

To defend the rights the fathers gave.

Our country's light shall never fade
'Til wicked hands are firmly stayed,
Then lighted still from shore to shore
'Twill shine more brightly than before.

Editorial from The Wagner Post.

CHRISTMAS OF 1918

By the Author.

Christmas, with all its happy memories and sacred meaning, has come and gone, and the thought should occur to us all, how well have we spent the day, and what good or noble inspiration has it brought into our lives.

Christmas is the day on which the Son of God was made flesh and dwelt with man, that He might redeem a fallen race from the curse of a broken law.

The Savior did not come into the world to merely satisfy Divine Justice; He did not come to save man by an official or technical decree, but to reach the hearts of mankind through humility and loving service.

Thus to take away man's wickedness and sinful propensities, and not to hide his sins or forgive him his sins.

In short, to make him fit for the Kingdom of God.

Christmas can never be superseded by a day of more sublime commemoration, for a greater personage can never come to earth to touch the heart of man and command his love and adoration.

He came once for all, and there can be no other; so long as time shall endure, "The Babe of Bethlehem," the humble Nazarine, will remain the central figure of the universe.

While Christmas takes on its usual festivities this year, we are reminded of the fact that the world is under a deeper sense of obligation to Divine Providence than ever before.

The great struggle for justice and a righteous peace has been won for the cause of the Child of Bethlehem.

We should mingle our voices in praise to the Author of All Good for the great victories that have perched upon our banner.

Bringing not only peace with all its blessings, but also free government built upon the ruins of many casts off monarchies.

In conclusion, we would say: All hail to the banner of

Christ, which represents peace and good will to men, and all honor to the flag of our country which has never known defeat, because it has always stood for the right.

May its folds ever wave in the breeze as the symbol of power and righteousness, bringing in the dawn of a better day, when the scepter of the Prince of Peace shall be recognized everywhere and shall usher in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

GENERAL PERSHING'S THANKSGIVING ADDRESS

Fellow Soldiers: Never in the history of our country have we as a people come together with such full hearts as on this greatest of all Thanksgiving days.

The moment throbs with emotion, seeking to find full expression. Representing the high ideals of our countrymen and cherishing the spirit of our forefathers who first celebrated this festival, we are proud to have repaid a debt of gratitude to the land of Lafayette and to have lent our aid in saving civilization from destruction.

The unscrupulous invader has been driven from the devastated scenes of his unholy conquest. The tide of conflict which, during the dark days of midsummer, threatened to overwhelm the allied forces, has been turned into glorious victory.

As the sound of battle dies away and the beaten foe hurries from the field, it is fitting that the conquering armies should pause to give thanks to the God of battles who has guided our cause aright.

Victory was our goal. It is a hard won gift of the soldier to his country. Only the soldier knows the cost of the gift we now present to the nation.

As soldiers inspired by every spiritual sentiment, we have each silently prayed that the success of righteousness should be ours.

Today with thankfulness we humbly acknowledge that his strength has given us the victory.

We are thankful that the privilege has been given to us to serve in such a cause.

In this hour of thanksgiving our eternal gratitude goes out to those heroes who loved liberty better than life, who sleep yonder where they fell.

To the maimed, whose honor bears testimony stronger than words to their splendid valor, and to the brave fellows whose

strong relentless blows finally crushed the enemy's power.

Nor in our prayers shall we forget the widow who freely gave the husband more precious than her life, nor those who in hidden heroism have impoverished themselvese to enrich the cause, nor our comrades in more obscure posts, here and at home, who furnished their toll to the soldiers at the front.

To many fame has come; new names have been inscribed on the rolls of immortals.

To all have come a new outlook on life, a clearer perspective regarding its obligations, a more exalted conception of duty and honor, and a deeper sense of responsibility to the nations and to God.

May we give thanks that unselfish service has given us this new vision, that we are able to return to our firesides and our country, with higher aims and a firmer purpose.

Alike ennobling to ourselves and to those who have held long vigil and have prayed for us, that we might worthily represent them.

This spirit that has won the victory is to become a permanent and indispensable mainstay of peace and happiness.

It is not a matter of individual choice, but of obligation, that we should proudly carry it back with us.

If the glory of our military service has been a spontaneous offering of loyalty, it is too priceless to be cast aside by indulgence, and too sacred not to be chershed always.

Our nation awaits the return of its soldiers, believing in the stability of character that has come from self discipline and self sacrifice.

Confident of the new power that the stern school of war and discipline has brought to each of us.

American mothers await with loving hearts their gallant sons.

Great cause, indeed, have we to thank God for trials successfully met and victories won.

Still more should we thank Him for the golden future, with its wealth of opportunity of a permanent universal peace.

UNEQUAL AND UNJUST TAXATION

By the Author.

Taxation has ever been a great question, for it has always been associated with the well being of nations and people of every age and condition; the fathers of the revolution declared

that taxation without representation was tyranny and shook off the British government to gain their freedom and independence; but where is our boasted freedom today?

Do not the various boards in this country levy all the taxes regardless of the wishes of the voters or the taxpayers, who now, according to law, have no power in the matter except in case of issuing municipal bonds; and even the right to vote on bond issues does not afford adequate protection to the taxpayers; for the non-taxpayers being generally in the majority are prone to vote for the bonds for the reason that they want the improvements and are relieved from paying the taxes.

We are well aware that there was a time in the history of this country when these conditons did not exist; when no money could be raised by municipalities without being voted in a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

But the taxpayers have slumbered and slept until the legislative bodies have practically nullified the right of suffrage so far as local taxation is concerned.

Now how shall the taxpayers reclaim their most sacred rights and control the finances of the country, in view of the very large non-taxpaying vote which has to be overcome in every election? There seems to be only one way, and that is to deny the right to vote taxes to those who are not taxpayers. We are well aware that this right should never have been given to those who are not taxpayers, but now that the right has been given, can it be taken away? Yes, by constitutional amendment; but it looks like a difficult undertaking.

The tendency in government to increase the salaries of officials is becoming more and more general throughout the country, and if continued unrestrained will increase taxation to such an alarming extent that all property will eventually be confiscated.

Another great wrong which no effort is being made to right is the taxation of mortgaged farms and town property the same as property with clear title.

This is inexcusable as it is unnecessary, for the assessor could exempt such a per cent of the mortgage as it bears to the whole assessed valuation of the property. This is as clear as the midday sun, and no valid excuse can be offered for such injustice; as it is nothing less than stealing from the individual for public purposes under the cover of an unjust law.

Our motto should be, let justice prevail under all circumstances, regardless of consequences.

No taxation is justifiable except what is absolutely necessary for the public good economically administered, and this principle, though universally admitted to be sound and just, is commonly disregarded and nullified. Why should a public officer receive a larger salary than he could earn in other occupations, simply because it comes out of the taxpayares, when he enjoys the honor as a free gift?

Furthermore, why should teachers receive a very high salary, for twelve months, when they work only nine months in a year. It is such unreasonable liberality with the people's money in every way that has made taxation a great burden.

HIGH TIDE OF CRIME AND COURT REFORM

By the Author.

It is a matter of deep regret and humiliation, as a nation, that while we glory in the freedom of our country and the many good features in our government and it laws, that no effort whatever is being made to cure the defects in our judicial system which is so generally acknowledged to be necessary to maintain justice and efficient law enforcement.

It is a well known fact which does not admit of successful contradiction, that a crime wave is passing over the land unequaled in the record of any country in modern times. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid people.

The Literary Digest of December 11th, 1920, contained an article on the wave of crime that is sweeping over this country, with a deluge of burglaries, robberies and every kind of violence and lawlessness unprecedented in the history of the world.

The record shows that New York in 1916, with a population of 6,000,000, had six times the number of homicides that London had, with its population of more than 7,000,000.

In 1918 New York had six times more homicides than London, and had sixty-seven more homicides than the whole of England and Wales with a population of 38,000,000.

In 1915 New York reported 838 robberies for every one robbery in London and fourteen robberies for every one robbery in England and Wales with a population of 38,000,000.

All large cities are complaining of a crime wave that seems to have the same general features in all; and that one feature of this crime wave is the extent of youthful criminality.

Ex-President Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, says: "For years the administration of criminal law in many of our state courts has been humiliating, inefficient and a real disgrace to our civilization. The theory that ninety-nine guilty men should escape, rather than that one innocent man should be punished, has gone to a ridiculous extreme."

It is a maxim of law that one person's rights end where another person's rights begin, and therefore too much liberty becomes the worst kind of tyranny. It is obvious that too much liberty of the individual and lack of law enforcement now threaten to undermine the very foundation of our government and its free institutions; for these conditions cannot go on forever without the gravest consequences, and yet no effort is being made to improve our judicial system to any extent whatever; and so long as the people remain silent and patiently bear the wrongs and outrages of this crime wave, it will continue in full force, until all protection for life and property will be mercilessly swept away.

The question will no doubt be asked, How would you correct the evils of which you complain and make our courts efficient in the suppression of crime? The answer to this question is simple and needs no philosophy to answer. Adopt the best features in the judicial systems of those countries that have been most potent in suppressing crime and reducing it to a minimum.

The first thing to be done is to take the judiciary out of politics, by the appointment of the judges, the same as in the European countries and the provinces of Canada. For so long as our state judges are electable the courts will be in politics and judges will cater to the wishes of the lawyers, and too many new trials will be granted without sufficient cause; for the reason that the criminal lawyer's financial gains are in the new trials, and the judges will humor them for the sake of keeping their good will and continuing in office.

Now it is evident that no judge can do his full duty when swayed by the lawyers. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that granting a new trial generally sets the prisoner free; for when a trial drags along for years, the witnesses die off or disappear, sometimes by removal and many times by being bribed to skip out.

Furthermore, lawyers should have no access to, or communicate with, witnesses until they are put on the stand to

give in their testimony. I am unable to see why new trials should be necessary if the judge be honest and competent; or why can not judges see that everyone has a fair trial and do away with new trials except in rare cases.

While taking the judiciary out of politics seems to be absolutely necessary to court reform, yet this alone will not cure all of the evils in our judicial system and always make the courts potent to do justice and convict wrongdoers.

The jury exercises the most important part in all trials, and the only way to improve the jury system is to devise a plan by which more intelligent, competent and moral jurors may be selected on the jury panels.

It is obvious that incompetency must result in failure, and this applies to our jury system as well as to all other kinds of duty.

To my mind the first thing to do toward improving our jury system is to change the wording of the law, under which the names are selected, from the various voting precincts and placed on the jury list. It is obvious, if the law required that only the most competent persons for jury service should be chosen, we would be sure to get more competent jurors, and consequently with much better results both in civil and criminal cases.

Good judgment, intelligence, education and morality are recognized as necessary in other official positions; then why should not jurors be fitted for the important duties that devolve upon them in the trial of cases?

It is a well known fact that the judgment of the most nearly perfect human being is liable to err, and therefore the best that can be selected are none too good and none too competent.

It is clearly the duty of the state to afford the fullest protection to all of its law abiding citizens, whether it be the poorest man in all the land or the multimillionaire. This is now ASSUMED to be the case, but in practice it is only a farce.

The rich man's money will hire as many able attorneys as he may desire, while the poor man may not be able to hire any counsel, and, if ANY, only the poorest; therefore the poor criminal gets his neck stretched or goes to prison, while the rich criminal generally goes free. This is not the case in England and Canada, and it is high time that our people woke up to the importance of court reform.

The only way to stop or reduce the crime wave is to make

the punishment sure and swift, to make evildoers tremble in their shoes, and this can only be done by a firm execution of the laws. Do away with technicalities, new trials and pardon boards and let them suffer the consequences of their crimes.

Realizing the importance of selecting competent jurymen, Judge Meighen, of Minnesota, sent a letter to every county commissioner in his district, in which he suggested that the jury lists should be composed only of those who are alert and intelligent; are possessed of discriminating judgment; are familiar with ordinary business usages; can read and understand English, and will know what witnesses, lawyers, and the judge are saying; and last but not least, of persons not easily misled by smooth words or loud argument.

"Keen, alert and honest jurors mean justice both in civil and criminal cases," concluded the judge.

Mixed population, the attitude of judges and the slowness of court procedure are the principal causes of crime, in the opinon of James Cavender, the Des Moines Chief of Police, who has been engaged in this line of work for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. Cavender says: "Our crime record can be traced to a number of things. The first is the fact that in all of our large cities there are colonies of unassimilated foreigners, who do not understand our ideals or believe in our laws, who soon discover that it is easy to break statutes, with but little risk of punishment."

One fact overlooked by many of our critics is that our rural communities and small towns, composed for the most part of real Americans, are the most law abiding of our population, and our mixed population is largely responsible for crime.

In the second place, the majority of our judges are idealistic, to a degree, and detest the idea of punishment in any shape. With this feeling in mind, they allow themselves to be swayed by any tearful plea on behalf of a criminal.

Such an attitude, together with the amazing and ridiculous technicalities so openly taken advantage of in our courts, makes it almost impossible to convict any criminal who has plenty of money or political influence. Criminal procedure is all framed for the benefit of the accused.

It is my opinon that nothing will deter criminals but the fear of punishment. The judgment should be adequate, swift

and certain, and of such a nature as to make prospective criminals take a second thought.

Would to God that every true American would constantly bear in mind the following words of the Great Emancipator, the immortal Lincoln: "Let reverence for our laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and in the colleges; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it be the political religion of the nation."

We rejoice in our political and religious freedom, but this must not be confounded with the idea of a license to trespass on the rights of others, for liberty unrestricted becomes the worst form of tyranny; and from the ever increasing record of crime in this country it is evident that if our national greatness ever declines it will not be subjugation by a foregn foe, but the failure to put the laws in force and protect our law abiding citizens.

Judge John T. Medin, of Sioux Falls, in the principal address of the Old Settlers' Picnic held in Canton, South Dakota, July 17, 1926, said: "I would allow the state's attorney to comment on the failure of a defendant to testify, try all defendants at once instead of separately, give greater attention to facts and less to technicalities, establish a different system of choosing a jury, give the judge greater power, and have the state send out a public prosecutor as in England."

He said that the crime siuation is serious and the nation the most lawless of all. He favored following the criminal law in England.

GENERAL PERSHING ON CRIME

Without mention of Chicago gang warfare, General Pershing in a speech warned his audience that the "spirit of lawlessness seems to be threatening the very foundations of our government." General Pershing said: "In proportion to population, we have forty times as many murders as our northern neighbor; twenty times as many as Germany, and ten times as many as England."

Editoria from The Wagner Post.

By the Author.

It is with a sense of pleasure and pride that we proclaim

our purpose to ever defend the principles of equal rights and equal opportunities for all and the firm enforcement of the laws.

For this is the only means by which these rights may be maintained, as liberty unlimited becomes the worst kind of tyranny.

It is a well known maxim, in law, that the rights of one man end where his neighbor's rights begin.

Therefore, while freedom is a blessing when properly exercised, yet it becomes an intolerable curse if it be uncontrolled and allowed to run at will without restraint.

To uphold and teach these fundamental maxims and principles to all classes is the sacred mission of the school, the church and the press.

These agencies should ever be the foundation of true ethics, the builders and defenders of right principles and the moulders of the highest ideals of mankind.

In short, if the world is to become better, these agencies must be the salt of the earth.

We are not speaking for this year, or a dozen years, but for the centuries to come.

We are fully aware of the fact that the influences we may now exert, for good or evil, will go on indefinitely, gathering force, wielding power and building character for all time to come.

Therefore it behooves us to build upon such a foundation as will stand the test of ages, and this is the morality taught in the Golden Rule and exemplified in the principles of a true democracy.

The theory upon which our government is founded—but which has never yet attained to perfection, for the reason that a representative government can be no better than the citizens that compose it.

If we are to have a higher state of morality and righteousness, we must first make honesty the paramount issue in all ethical teaching.

This is the foundation stone upon which our whole moral structure must rest, and without which morality and religion must fall—as a house built upon the sand.

In conducting the editorial work of The Post, it will be our constant aim to stand only for honest principles and brotherly conduct, in party management and the affairs of government.

We are fully convinced that present expediency or financial

gain should never be considered in making up the editorial columns of a newspaper, and to this end we pledge to our readers the very best service of which we are capable, and to honestly give our views on public questions without fear or favor.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED

Editorial from The Wagner Post.

WAR EFFECTS ON BUSINESS

By the Author.

We feel that now is the time to warn our people to avoid extravagance and careless speculation, for the reason that a peculiar situation confronts all the nations of the earth.

Because of the great war which has raised the price of all farm products to an abnormal height—which in all probability will not long remain after the close of the war—the chances are that when peace is declared all the nations that are now at war will be so exhausted, financially, that they will not be able to buy our grain or meat at any price, but will be compelled to live on less nutritious food, which can be produced in sufficient quantities at home.

Furthermore, the population of the importing countries will be greatly reduced by the war; while the acreage of cultivated land will remain practically the same.

And although the farming population will be less than before the war, yet it is pretty safe to assume that in those old countries there will yet be enough laboring people to cultivate all the land pretty thoroughly.

In case there should not be enough, they would soon flow in from the other countries not engaged in the war.

We trust our readers will realize the fact that it would be injurious to business to raise the cry of impending hard times.

For the reason that many would soon begin to economize in their purchases, and all lines of business would suffer.

The newspapers of the country do not like to raise a cry of danger; for the reason that the business classes cannot be injured without hurting the advertising interests of the publishers.

Real estate dealers and farmers, who wish to sell all or a part of their land holdings, do not want to make any alarm, for it would surely injure their chances.

Thus it will be seen that the greater part of our people, for one reason or another, are interestsed in keeping impending

danger from view, and therefore no warning is likely to be raised until the people have gone on in speculation and extravagance to their ruin.

We feel it a duty that we owe to our subscribers to give our views on this question, without fear or favor and regardless of results.

For we do not wish to uphold a false view of the situation, when it appears to be detrimental to the best interests of the vast majority of our people.

Editorial from The Wagner Post.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR FARMER BOYS?

By the Author.

This is the greatest and most far reaching question for the consideration of parents of any that we are aware of.

For on the wisdom of this decision depends not only the welfare and happiness of the child, but also in a very large measure the prosperity of the nation itself.

For as each individual forms a part of the whole national body, so likewise each contributes to the whole structure of society, and even the government itself.

Then it becomes the duty of every thinking man and woman to lend their influence toward building public thought, upon the right foundation, with reference to the welfare of all our people.

To choose the position each child should occupy in life is the most important decision of all and should be treated as such.

The idea of many parents is to educate their children with a view to enabling them to make an easier living in the world.

This is wrong in theory and will not work out successfully in practice.

The primary object for educating a child should be to enable him to become more useful in life and more helpful to society in general, and if these objects are accomplished, the welfare and happiness of the individual is invariably advanced.

We are convinced that the movement to educate our boys with a view to taking them off the farm is injurious and wrong and does not make for their good, or for the good of the country at large.

We believe that to teach an elementary course of agriculture in our rural schools is the way to interest the farmer boys in the subject, and to add dignity and importance to the occupation.

This will prove to be the surest and most effective means to keep our boys on the farms and make them the most useful and prosperous of any class of our citizens.

Farm life is more congenial to usefulness, honor and greatness than any other occupation. This is attested by the fact that nearly all of our presidents were born on a farm and spent their early life there.

If any boy wishes to become a leader and occupy a position of honor and trust, his chances on the farm are as good as anywhere, as will be seen by the fact that a very large majority of our law makers and other officers are from the farms.

Let us then impress the boys and girls with the independence, dignity and honor of farm life, for it is there that the pure air is breathed, the good morals inculcated, and industry and honesty established.

These are the elements that make for the good of society and peace and progress in every field of activity and in every line of duty.

Editorial from The Wagner Post.

BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN

By the Author.

Another anniversary of the birth of the martyred Lincoln has passed and gone, and we feel it a duty at this time to pay some tribute to his memory, if that be possible.

Many illustrious names have preceded and followed him, but when we take into consideration his humble birth, his heartfelt sympathy and his firm adherence to the right under all circumstances and conditons, none measure up to the standard of his greatness.

At the head of the nation during the most trying time of all history, when the country was rent in twain by the greatest conflict of modern times, he so conducted his high office and the destiny of the nation that not a blemish rested on his character or tarnished his name or disputed his right and title of ideal ruler and savior of his country.

In Lincoln was harmoniously blended the three great elements that make for greatness, leadership, statesmanship and mild though firm executive authority.

Born of humble parents and with the most rural and simple environments, he studied nature as it relates to man's condition, and his thoughts ascended to nature's God for wisdom and divine guidance.

Schooled to the hard things of life, he mingled with the poor, the humble and the down-trodden; and therefore his great and tender heart beat in unison and sympathy with the common people.

No association with the rich could wean him from the love of the poor and lowly, and no authority which he possessed could lead him away from the path of humility and strict justice.

While other great men wrecked empires and re-established them for their own honor and glory, it was the mission of the immortal Lincoln to build up the nation in the faith and purposes of the fathers of the republic on a truly representative basis, and leave the people to work out their own destiny through divine providence.

"On the name of Lincoln a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Lincoln is alike impossible."

"Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS

As Tennessee was the last state to ratify the suffrage amendment, and that by one majority, Mr. Turner's vote granted the right of suffrage to women.

The following reply was received last Friday by the editor in answer to a letter of congratulation sent to Representative Turner of the Tennessee legislature on his action in casting the deciding vote in favor of the suffrage amendment. We consider the letter worthy of publication in The Post:

"Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1920.—E. W. Owens, Wagner, S. D.—Dear Sir: It is a source of much pleasure to me to feel and know that I have earned the gratitude of the real progressive men and women of this nation.

"The fight was the most bitter and disgraceful ever waged in Tennessee. Every pressure was brought to bear on the members, but forty-nine loyal, red-blooded Americans responded nobly to the call and saved the honor of Tennessee and redeemed the pledges of both parties.

"All deserve honor and credit for their stand. As for myself, I am minded to quote the greatest of English poets when he said in ending one of his short poems:

" 'I have only done my duty as a loyal man and true,
And fought for king and country, as a man is bound to do.'

"Thanking you for your letter of commendation, I am

"Yours truly,
"BANKS P. TURNER."

(The above is from The Wagner Post of September, 1920.)

TESTIMONIAL

The author wishes at this late day to commend and thank Mr. E. R. Hull, now of Sioux City, for his efficient and faithful services as mechanical operator and assistant manager of The Wagner Post for about four years; and also to congratulate the present editor of The Post, L. E. Corey, on his ability and success as an editorial writer and publisher of the paper.

THE COMING KING

(Bible Readings.)

The coming King is at the door,
Who once the cross for sinners bore;
But now the righteous ones alone
He comes to gather home.

The signs that show his coming near
Are fast fulfilling year by year,
And soon we'll hail the dawn
Of heaven's eternal morn.

Look not on earth for strife to cease,
Look not below for joy and peace,
Until the Savior comes again,
Forever more to reign.

Then in the glorious earth made new,
To dwell the countless ages through,
This mortal shall immortal be,
And time become eternity.

PRAYER

By Montgomery.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,

Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer the simplest form of speech
That human lips can try;
Prayer the sweetest strains that reach
The Majesty on high.

FARM RELIEF

Farm relief is the greatest issue that has arisen in this country since the days of African slavery, for the reason that 40,000,000 of our people are denied the right of protection by means of an effective tariff, while other numerous classes are enjoying that favor.

Our government was founded upon the principle of justice and equal rights to all. Then it must be obvious to every sensible and fair-minded person that the tariff subsidy and the restriction of immigration favor should either be taken away altogether or enjoyed by all. The farmer buys in a protected market and sells in a free trade market. It is an undisputed fact that the tariff does not afford protection to farm products when there is a surplus of any kind of grain. Congress found a way to make the tariff effective on farm products by means of the equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen bill, but Coolidge and Hoover, dominated by the tariff barons of the east, would have none of it and ordered the equalization fee taken out, which was the heart of the bill, and without it the tariff cannot be made effective.

It is plain to be seen that the Hoover farm bill can never raise the price of grain in this country above the level of the world's markets, and if it could effect that object, Hoover would have vetoed it. Now he tells the co-operatives, who consist of one-third of the farmers, to stabilize and raise the price of grain by their own exertions, unaided by any law to effect co-operation. Hoover knows it can't be done, and the standpatters of he east know it can't be done, and if it could be

done they would not have voted for it. The bill makes no attempt to redeem the pledge of the republican party to place agriculture on an equality with industry.

E. W. OWENS.

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OWENS AND BYRNES FAMILY RECORDS

Mrs. Charles Temple was a cousin of Jane (Welsh) Byrnes, and her sons, John, Halley and Alleck Temple, served in the Great War with Germany in 1918. Alleck was wounded in the shoulder and was nearly starved in a German prison.

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